

Child Welfare Recommendations
March 17, 1997 - June 30, 2009

<u>Child Welfare Area</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Agency Response</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Review Body</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Month/Day</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
Division of Child Mental Health Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)											
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload/Workload	Through the work of the caseload/workload subcommittee, DFS should explore ways to assure that their staff has the time needed to consult with experts that can provide consultation on issues such as substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence. These experts must be available to all DFS staff and DFS staff must have adequate time to consult these experts during an investigation. These experts give valuable information regarding the parent's ability to keep the children safe.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS supports this recommendation and will consider the recommendations of the final report. DFS has AOD and DV liaisons collocated in all regional offices. Currently, AOD counselors are linked to treatment cases, but this can be revisited. DV liaisons work with clients in both investigation and treatment.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload/Workload	CDNDSC remains in support of the on-going CPAC/CDNDSC caseload/workload subcommittee.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS recognizes CPAC's support.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload		CPAC should assist DFS and other child protection partners with a comprehensive work study analysis to identify barriers to quality protection of children and provide short and long term solutions for a manageable workload for the entire child protection system.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS is willing to participate in a community wide analysis. It should be noted that DFS participated in a workload analysis completed by the CPAC caseload/workload subcommittee utilizing studies conducted by other states. This data was the basis of the subcommittee's recommendations related to the investigation and treatment workers' caseload standards.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload Distribution	DFS should consider weighted caseload distribution, so that cases with a chronic risk of recurring abuse and/or neglect—i.e., families with a long child protection history with multiple children—are counted differently than a less complex and time-consuming case, resulting in a more balanced workload.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: This recommendation is addressed through the Caseload/Workload Subcommittee. The Subcommittee did not offer the proposed concept of case weighting as one of its recommendations for improvement.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Hiring	The Division should immediately fill all 15 over hire ("trainee") positions and keep those positions filled pursuant to 29 Del. C. § 9015(b) (4) so that fully trained staff are always available to fill vacancies. While the Department has indicated that filling the over hire positions will not alleviate the high caseloads that they experience on a regular basis, the Subcommittee believes that a commitment to use of the over hire positions will assist in providing the needed resources when dealing with positions of high-turnover and burnout.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DSCYF had already been reporting over-hire details to CPAC on a quarterly basis (filled and vacant).	CDNDSC		3/31	2006	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload Standards	Caseloads must be at or below the standard set for each worker. If not, CPAC should be alerted.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. As required by S.B. 142 and S.B. 265 we have been reporting comprehensive caseload information to the legislature and CPAC.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Workload Study	DFS should commence a comprehensive work study analysis to identify barriers to quality social work and provide short and long term solutions for a manageable workload for DFS social workers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In process. See two items above	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload/Workload	DFS caseworker's caseloads should be reduced, through an increase in the number of workers and the implementation of steps designed to reduce staff turnover.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See items above. Background: In addition to creating legislatively mandated caseload standards, the Department received authority to fill 15 DFS trainee and several casual/seasonal positions. Retention initiatives included a career ladder. As a result, caseloads and turnover were significantly reduced and stabilized.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998	Complete	
DFS Caseloads/Workload 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload Distribution	DFS should manage caseload distribution so that cases with a chronic risk of recurring abuse/neglect/dependency and/or presenting with multiple complicating factors are counted, or weighted to reflect their complexity. This theoretically would allow case managers more time to devote to the family who presents with more intensive needs.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS will explore the feasibility of enhancing or building upon our current case weight system in our FACTS information system. The DFS will need to consider the current data structure and financial implications. It may prove more effective to design the needed case weight data structure in our next generation information system – FACTSII. The FACTSII project has case weighting as a requirement of the new information system.						

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DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Permanency	APPLA	[APPLA] often is being established for children younger than 16, and is being established without prior diligent efforts to explore other permanency options, such as adoption and guardianship. An additional finding was that, once established, the case goal of APPLA appears to be rarely revisited in terms of its appropriateness for the child.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR 2007 Executive Summary	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Permanency	Assessment	In 64 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had established an appropriate goal for the child in a timely manner.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Perserving Connections	In 83 percent of the cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made diligent efforts to preserve children's connections. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Permanency	Case Management	In 65 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made diligent efforts to attain the goals of reunification or permanent placement with relatives in a timely manner. This percentage is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Risk Management	In 83 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that DFS had appropriately addressed the risk of harm to the children. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for an overall rating of Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Siblings	In 80 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that agency placed siblings together in foster care unless a separation was necessary to meet the child's special needs.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Relatives	In 84 percent of cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made diligent efforts to locate and assess relatives as potential placement resources. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Service Provision	In 54 percent of the cases, reviewers determined that the State had adequately assessed and addressed the service needs of children and parents.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Case Contacts	In 86 percent of the cases, reviewers determined that caseworker visits with children were of sufficient frequency and/or quality. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. This item was rated as a Strength in Delaware's 2001 CFSR.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Case contacts	In 50 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the frequency and/or quality of caseworker visits with parents were sufficient to monitor the safety and well-being of the child or promote attainment of case goals. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Education	In 90 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made diligent efforts to meet the educational needs of children. Although this percent meets the 90 percent required for other items to be rated as a Strength, the requirements for this item are different because there is only one item assessed under the outcome. For this item, the rating of Strength is based on the same criteria as the rating of substantial conformity. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as an Area Needing Improvement.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Service Provision	In 81 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency was adequately addressing the health needs of children in foster care and in-home services cases. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Service Provision	In 89 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made concerted efforts to address the mental health needs of children. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. This item was rated as a Strength in Delaware's 2001 CFSR.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Mental Health Assessment	A mental health liaison similar to the substance abuse and domestic violence liaisons should be co-located with DFS staff in order to assist caseworkers in the analysis of clients' mental health history and understanding of how an individual's mental health challenges may interfere with his/her ability to maintain a child's safety, participate in the investigation process, and plan with DFS.	DSCYF	DFS has access to mental health expertise in the Department and in the community for children and adults. DFS supports a multidisciplinary approach to abuse and neglect investigation and treatment. Colocated mental health personnel will be considered as agency service array is evaluated.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		

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DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Quality Assurance	History, Use of Contacts Mandatory Reporting Risk Assessment	DSCYF should monitor the following quality assurance issues that were identified during the review of this case: 1. How case histories are reviewed, weighted and incorporated into decision making by DFS; 2. DFS workers visiting children within stated guidelines; 3. Not viewing each event as an individual incident but looking at the totality of a child's history; 4. Assuring that new allegations of abuse and/or neglect in a case already open for DFS investigation or treatment are treated as a new hotline report. This will ensure that all available history presented to DFS will be available to workers in the future; 5. Reflecting on how many risk factors must be present within a family before DFS brings a child into care; 6. Determine what qualifies a case as complex and requiring a more intense level of intervention, see recommendation below.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS' QA case review system provides monitoring of safety assessment throughout the life of a case. The contacts are measured and monitored through management reports. QA specifically measures safety and removal decisions; DFS policy is clear regarding criteria for accepting new reports on investigation and treatment cases. The CPAC Caseload/Workload Subcommittee's recommendations do not address case weighting as a strategy for workload management. DFS is exploring the development of a Chronological History Summary that would succinctly capture a person's history. (Pending Action)	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Family Service Planning	DFS Should develop a process to conduct interagency meetings, particularly in complex cases, including those cases of chronic neglect. This would enable all service providers to discuss the family's progress and identify any additional needs. This would apply to families that do not have Family Court oversight. At this meeting, case plans can be reviewed to assure services match the level of risk. As risk increases, so should the intensity of services to the family. If the family is uncooperative, the interagency meeting could decide if it is best to terminate the services or file for custody of the child. 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (7).	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS participates in interagency meetings and has policy and procedures for multi-divisional cases and high risk hospitalized infants pending discharge. System of care initiatives and Integrated Service Planning encourages multidisciplinary meetings and planning.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Family Service Planning	DFS should review current practice and policy with regard to case planning to ensure services are meeting the identified need (s) and are monitored to measure progress and influence case decisions.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The agency reviews and updates its policies on an annual basis. Supervisory training and expectations include routine case conferences with staff and coaching towards improved outcomes for children and families aligned with Federal outcomes, national standards and DSCYF objectives. Our quality assurance review system monitors case planning activities such as identified needs and selection of service. The Department's Quality Improvement Unit (OCM) also conducts reviews to examine the quality of DFS work through effective case planning, service provision and management. The Court reviews our work associated with provision of service to children and families that are in care.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/2	2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Interviewing	The DFS policy that all children should be interviewed alone to rule out abuse/neglect shall be reinforced/re-emphasized. All investigation workers who have been with DFS two years or more should be trained in the American Prosecutors' Research Institute Finding Words curriculum.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Finding Words training is available to all investigation caseworkers and supervisors. DFS training and policy is clear about interviewing all verbal children.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	History, Use of	DFS must evaluate the participant group listing and search criteria for history review with their current FACTS program so this may be remedied upon the implementation of FACTS 2010.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Pending review and action.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Shaken Baby Syndrome Education	Anytime a reference is made to a baby being shaken, DFS shall immediately have the baby seen at an emergency room. All DFS workers should be trained on the risks and possible causal factors involving shaken baby syndrome.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Medical services are to be sought for any child assessed as needing care. New workers are trained in Shaken Baby Syndrome risks, probable causes and in prevention techniques.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	

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DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Family Service Planning	DFS should review current practice and policy with regard to case planning to ensure services are meeting the identified need (s) and are monitored to measure progress and influence case decisions.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The agency reviews and updates its policies on an annual basis. Supervisory training and expectations include routine case conferences with staff and coaching towards improved outcomes for children and families aligned with Federal outcomes, national standards and DSCYF objectives. Our quality assurance review system monitors case planning activities such as identified needs and selection of service. The Department's Quality Improvement Unit (OCM) also conducts reviews to examine the quality of DFS work through effective case planning, service provision and management. The Court reviews our work associated with provision of service to children and families that are in care.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review Final CAN Review	3/31/2006 3/2/2007	2006/2007		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Family Service Planning	DFS should explore ways to access experts that can provide consultation on issues like substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence. These experts must be available to all DFS staff and DFS must have adequate time to consult these experts during an investigation. These experts give valuable information regarding the parent's ability to keep the children safe.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS has substance abuse liaisons, domestic violence counselors and foster care mental health screeners available state wide for families and children with open cases. The agency has policy pertaining to the use of collateral corroboration. The Department has Memorandums of Understanding with regards to working in a seamless approach across and within organizations to include: DOJ/Police, Public Schools, DSAMH, Public Health, DOC, and DDDS.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	History, Use of	DFS caseworkers need a user-friendly process, including automated computer access, to identify and link cases where a single person may be involved with more than one family. The current participant listing search process may be cumbersome and difficult to navigate for caseworkers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In process. Proposed changes are being included in FACTS II requirements/ development project.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/19	2005		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Family Service Planning	The review found that there was a lack of comprehensive assessments for children and families being served by the agency. This lack of assessment contributed to the lack of appropriate services to meet children's and parent's needs, which often resulted in cases being closed without the provision of necessary services. Over half of the cases examined in one county demonstrated this problem. 25% of the cases in another site and 18% of the cases reviewed in the third site did not have comprehensive assessments.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. In 2001, DFS replaced the diagnostic profile with the Family Assessment Form (FAF). The FAF provides a more comprehensive family assessment. Treatment staff also began completing a Safety Assessment at their first face to face contact; any time there was a significant change in the family, prior to reunification, and prior to closing a case. In 2003, the Department implemented the Service Entry Needs and Strengths Screen (SENSS). The SENSS provides an assessment of all children residing in their own home. For children in out-of-home care – their needs are assessed in the Plan for Child in Care series. A Domestic Violence Advocate Pilot Project was implemented in January 2002 whereby advocates from private agencies are colocated in DFS regional offices to assess and provide services to adult victims of DV. The project began in Sussex and expanded to all regional offices.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	Family Assessment Form SENSS DV Liaisons
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Closure	Case Closure with risk factors remaining	Case review indicated that there were instances when cases were prematurely closed before risk factors were completely resolved. Reviewers in one site examined several cases that had been closed and reopened for service, several times for the same general concerns	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Case closure policy was revised to include additional steps workers and supervisors should take before closing a case. Also, case closure guidelines were developed to be used by supervisors and workers. The Department submitted a Program Improvement Plan which DHHS approved and from which DHSS has since released DE for compliance.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	

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DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Closure	Lack of Cooperation	Case reviews identified that some parents were uncooperative and cases were closed even if risk factors continued. Stakeholder interviews explained that if families chose not to cooperate, and the situation did not rise to the level that required removal of the children, then the case was closed despite ongoing risk factors and a lack of progress toward case goals.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. In 2001, DFS replaced the diagnostic profile with the Family Assessment Form (FAF). The FAF provides a more comprehensive family assessment. Treatment staff also began completing a Safety Assessment at their first face to face. Case closure policy was revised to include additional steps workers and supervisors should take before closing a case. Additionally, case closure guidelines were developed to be used by supervisors and workers. Refresher Engagement training provided in 2003 – specifically targeted uncooperative parents and those where communication otherwise proved challenging. Also covered in new worker core (102): Interviewing.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Domestic Violence	Staff seemed to lack recognition of the relationship between domestic violence and child abuse and/or neglect. The failure of agency staff to address the domestic violence conditions of some families was found in the case reviews.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Each region now has a domestic violence liaison co-located. The Liaison receives cases at the point the hotline report is reviewed and they are able to provide services to the family through treatment and even after the DFS case has been closed. In addition to the work the liaisons are doing with the family, they are also available to staff for consultation. They provide regular brown bag seminars for staff including such topics as how to file a PFA. All staff, regardless of the programs they work in, has access to the DV liaisons. A Domestic Violence Advocate Pilot Project was implemented in January 2002 whereby advocates from private agencies are collocated in DFS regional offices to assess and provide services to adult victims of DV. The project began in Sussex and expanded to all regional offices. Training has been expanded: (102B) Domestic violence from 1 to 2 and now to 3 days; 7/20/07 Update: New workers receive 4 days of DV training – DV 2-day core, Domestic Violence Partners 1-day, and DV Level II.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Caseworker Continuity	We believe that the Division should implement a system whereby the worker who initially investigates a case is the same worker who monitors the case throughout the Division's involvement. There is no real substitute for the cumulative first-hand impressions that a worker gains as he or she sees a family in its time of crisis and as it attempts to resolve its problem.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Not a best practice at that time or currently. Investigation function should be independent of treatment services. The Division is pursuing other workload assignment strategies to be reported in the near future.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Safety Planning	Emphasis on child safety in training and supervision. Whatever focus DFS is currently placing upon child safety in the training and supervision of its caseworkers is apparently insufficient. We have not had the opportunity to review the Division's training program in detail, but that program should be reviewed by someone outside the Division and modified where necessary to appropriately emphasize child safety.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Action for Children was engaged. "Initial safety assessment and safety plan" policy was effective 8/1/1998. All investigation staff were trained in June 1998. The safety assessment was revised in 2001 and all staff participated in training. Child safety is incorporated in all relevant core training, refresher training and TOL (Transfer Of Learning) manuals.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	FACTS	Staff should be required to enter data into the system immediately.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. All info is to be entered into FACTS within 48 hours.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Complex Cases	The Division should establish an interdisciplinary case review mechanism for difficult complex cases. This oversight body would ensure greater coordination among all involved workers and supervisors and should improve the responsiveness and effectiveness of the Division's actions. The Panel further believes that the Division's goal should be to create an atmosphere of Continuous Quality Improvement (C.Q.I) throughout the Department, with emphasis on peer supervisory collaboration, which would thereby reduce variability in the criteria used to substantiate investigations.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place and in process. The Department has implemented several initiatives to address better coordination among all service providers, both within and outside the Department, most recently positioning the department and partners to take full advantage of the System of Care approach, a nest practice proven to be more effective in complex cases. CQI is also well underway, from constant random reviews, structured root cause analysis and participation in CDNDSC reviews, as well as federal and accreditation reviews.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997		
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	FACTS	The Division should develop appropriate policies to deal with computer "down time".	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Backup databases have been created.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	

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DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Intact Families	Risk Assessment	Another theme throughout this process has been the Panel’s concern about the Division decision-making with regard to a child at risk in his own home. It appears that the Division was waiting for a specific incident of serious risk to remove the child from his home, when ongoing victimization can be even more damaging than a severe single incident. Documented patterns of abuse or neglect may warrant removal even in the absence of a single serious incident.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. A SENSS is completed on every child residing in their own home. In addition, staff was provided a refresher training focusing on assessing risk, taking into account the family’s previous history with the DFS or the Department. Core training emphasizes the need to assess the entire risk; meaning the incident in conjunction with criminal record, family structure and all identifiable history. Decision making, as trained, is to be based on the entire picture assembled, not a specific reported incident. Supervisors now routinely complete directed case conferences which focus on accumulation of risk and ongoing safety concerns as well as evaluating the effectiveness of case plans.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	New Worker Training	Comprehensive relevant training of all Division staff should be mandated, and training should be completed by all new workers prior to assignment to any investigation. Training should also be targeted to the specific skill area (e.g., hot line, urgent response treatment) to which a particular worker will be assigned.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. No caseworker receives full responsibility for any case until they have received basic core training. This includes permanent caseworkers, over-hire staff and casual/seasonal staff. All staff are required to complete Phase I and Phase II training within the first 2 years of employment. Thereafter, they are required to complete 18 hours of specialized training per year. Workers receive ongoing training and coaching in specific skill areas from supervisors. The Department provides supervisory training which includes a System of Care focus, and DFS complements that with specialized supervisory training. DFS requires an additional customized two-day training session. Supervisors participate in all refresher trainings. Components, specifically for supervisors, have been incorporated into several refresher trainings. The Office of the Child Advocate has been highly complimentary of our actions in this area.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Targeted Training	Staff who “volunteer” without specialized training in identifying risk factors and physical signs of abuse and neglect should not be responsible for hot line or urgent response functions.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	New Worker Training	“Casual and seasonal” (temporary) employees should be required to undergo the same in-depth comprehensive training now required of all new workers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Child Development Interviewing Children	Training should be improved in the areas of child development and identifying and interviewing non-verbal or unresponsive children.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. All caseworker staff receive comprehensive training in child development, including: Physical, social, emotional, cognitive signs of appropriate development; Early warning signs of developmental delays and disabilities; Age appropriate behaviors; Identifying the detrimental effects of child abuse/neglect; Training includes interviewing techniques focusing on the age, developmental stage of the child, and their linguistic capacity. It is not specific to children who present as non-verbal and unresponsive because of some existing pathology. In process. The Children’s Advocacy Center in collaboration with DFS, Police, AG’s office, and OCA will be bringing “Finding Words” training to Delaware.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Casework 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	New Worker Training	The Bryan Martin case should be incorporated as a case study in the curriculum for training all new personnel.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	

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DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	In addition to the examination that CPAC's Caseload/Workload Subcommittee has undertaken of the Division of Family Services' caseload and workload, the effects that DFS' workload demands have on morale and decision-making shall be scrutinized, with supervisors being a particular area of focus. Supervisors are the thread which holds caseworkers together, but also which create the culture in which caseworkers operate, assess, and execute their job responsibilities.	DSCYF	DFS supports CPAC's subcommittee recommendation on caseload/workload and will participate in any future study authorized by the Commission.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	The issue of adequate supervisory review of casework should be further explored by DFS; additional training; re-training and/or supervisory workload adjustment to allow sufficient time for completion of a full review of casework materials prior to granting supervisory approval of completed casework may be required.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The DFS has added 2 frontline supervisors in FY07 and FY08 to address the supervisor/worker ratio outlined as a part of SB265. This will provide support to the areas needing the most support.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	DFS workers need to be closely monitored to ensure that they are adequately performing their job. Mistakes, poor judgment, lack of knowledge, and differing philosophies by workers can cost children their lives. Supervisors who cannot adequately monitor and supervise their subordinates' work should not be in the role of a supervisor.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Individual performance is managed through structured performance review process and, as needed, around particular events. DFS reallocated a position to meet the SB265 caseworker/supervisor ratio and received FY08 budgetary support for another position. This supports this recommendation.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Personnel Issues	Quality Assurance	DFS Management should perform reviews of other cases handled by investigation worker #1 and treatment worker #2 to ensure that decisions were not and are not being made that leave children at grave risk of abuse, neglect, and possibly death.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: See above	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	DFS workers need to be closely monitored to ensure that they are adequately performing their job. Mistakes, poor judgment, lack of knowledge and differing philosophies by workers can cost children their lives. Supervisors who cannot adequately monitor and supervise their subordinates' work should not be in the role of a supervisor.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Individual performance is managed through structured performance review process and, as needed, around particular events. The Department recognizes that a performance error may have ramifications in other cases and takes steps to ensure the safety of children.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	Each supervisor should briefly consult with each worker daily on pending cases.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Worker/supervisor case conferences review critical data elements at regularly scheduled intervals, which vary with the intensity of the case.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
DFS Hiring and Supervision 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Supervision	Supervisory Monitoring	Individual worker/supervisor case review conferences should be held weekly. Supervisor/staff case discussions should be held regularly.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In Place. See above.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Investigation Initiation	An investigation of a maltreatment report was initiated in accordance with State policy in only 69 percent of the cases.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Safety Assessment	The Division of Family Services shall provide training on the use of the Safety Assessment tool to ensure that sound professional judgment is being employed throughout its application and completion of the tool is, in fact, an on-going process and not simply a rote response to policy.	DSCYF	Family Services' Professional Development Unit (PDU) provides Safety Assessment training for new workers and has provided refresher safety training in the past. Supporting recommendations from the Child and Family Services Review - Program Improvement Plan, safety assessment protocols are being reviewed and strengthened. Policy and training will accompany any changes in protocol.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Safety Assessment	The Division of Family Services shall explore the possibility of modifying the Safety Assessment tool to provide greater clarification for caseworker and, therefore, greater safety for the children it has been created to assess. In particular, the statement, "the child is unable to protect self, has exceptional needs, behaviors, or medical concerns, and is in immediate danger" seems to generate a good deal of confusion for its users in that it addresses multiple factors at once.	DSCYF	DFS will review the safety assessment tool and recommend action in collaboration with PDU. The Investigation Program Manager and PDU will review the safety assessment tool by March 31, 2009 and recommend next steps to the leadership team.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Investigation Response	Case Prioritization	The Division of Family Services shall label reports of abuse and neglect for children less than six month of age "urgent" and may not downgrade such reports. Since infants are largely immobile and, therefore, do not sustain injuries from activity, any injury to an infant shall be investigated as an urgent response by DFS to allow for the implementation of protective measures, such as a safety plan or other appropriate mechanisms to ensure child safety, if necessary.	DSCYF	Multiple risk factors dictate DFS investigation response time, including age of the child. Urgency of the response time is not related to the investigation disposition timeframe. Safety is addressed at initial contact and throughout the life of the case.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Contacts	Case Contacts	The Division of Family Services shall ensure that all investigation caseworkers who investigate a case see every child in the case. This recommendation has been made previously and continues to impact the safety and well-being of children suffering abuse and neglect. DFS should eliminate the supervisory option to waive an investigatory contact with a child	DSCYF	DFS has clear policy on interviewing and observing every child in the case. There is no supervisory waiver to not contact children during the course of an investigation.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Training and Support	The Division of Family Services shall communicate to its staff its role as an investigative body versus that of a social work agency. The Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families must ensure that the proper skill sets are provided to its staff via training, support, and organizational culture to make certain that investigators are prepared to respond to allegations of abuse and neglect and objectively determine what occurred.	DSCYF	DFS supports the multidisciplinary approach to investigating abuse and neglect. Independent findings are based on a preponderance of the evidence. Expert knowledge is necessary for specific medical conditions like Shaken Baby Syndrome. This approach is supported by Child Protection Registry regulations.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		

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DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Information Sharing	The Division of Family Services must participate in multidisciplinary investigations by sharing history, employing sound professional judgment, and synthesizing the proficiency of all involved professionals to arrive at conclusions regarding abuse and neglect. These measures shall be undertaken while recognizing that the Division of Family Services has the unique mandate and expertise of investigating child abuse and neglect.	DSCYF	DFS agrees with the multidisciplinary approach to investigating abuse and neglect. DFS is a full partner in Child First (formally Finding Words) forensic interviewing training.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Quality Assurance	CPAC shall consider taking a larger sampling of DFS cases to gain a better understanding of the issues surrounding safety assessments, risk assessments, and organizational culture under its Citizen Review Panel responsibilities.	DSCYF CPAC		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	In the short term, DFS should reiterate the importance of the current risk assessment tool and ensure that workers are using it to properly assess the risk to a child.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: New worker and refresher trainings cover this item. Supervisors are key in reviewing to ensure ratings and content areas are completed thoroughly.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Gathering	Case Contacts	It is often difficult to decipher who to contact during an investigation for a collateral contact. Therefore, DFS is currently revising its collateral contact policy. DFS will submit a copy of this newly revised policy to the Near Death Subcommittee and/or CPAC once it is completed.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS has revised its collateral contact policy and procedure. The policy is available on our website.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	While risk assessments offer valuable information about a family, they appear to be underutilized and easily manipulated. A workgroup should evaluate the risk assessment tool and create or replicate an existing method to capture the most important information about a family and to assess the level of risk present.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The DFS Risk Assessment tool was reviewed as part of the federal Child and Family Service Review. It was not identified as an area needing improvement. Decisions will continue to be made using our current tool, incorporating supervisory oversight and legal guidance warranted.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	DFS should review research on nationwide risk assessments and consider modifying or replacing its current structured decision-making tool used during the investigation process	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The DFS Risk Assessment tool was reviewed as part of the federal Child and Family Service Review. It was not identified as an area needing improvement. Decisions will continue to be made using our current tool, incorporating supervisory oversight and legal guidance warranted.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Case Contacts	It is imperative that the dayshift DFS investigation workers meet with the family before the case is transferred and that investigation workers and treatment workers discuss the case.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Under review by DFS.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Gathering	Lack of Cooperation	DFS needs to better utilize the legal option of compelling cooperation during an investigation and the legal ability to include judicial enforcement.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS policy outlines this expectation and the expected coordination with the DAGs.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Case Contacts	DFS should explore what information can be legally obtained and legally shared with other professionals working with the family so that they can determine the most appropriate intervention for the family. Collateral collaboration needs to be improved.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The agency has policy and procedures pertaining to collateral collaboration. The Department has Memorandums of Understanding with regards to working in a seamless approach across and within organizations. DSCYF is in the process of reviewing and updating its Confidentiality policy, coordinating with the Department of Justice and other partners to update the Law Enforcement MOU, and we are finalizing a revised MOU with the schools, Division of Developmental Disabilities and others. Federal oversight of our policy and practice is conducted through Child and Family Service Reviews and annual grant reports.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	In the short term, DFS should reiterate the importance of the current risk assessment tool and ensure that workers are using it. Clearly there is a disconnect for some between policy and practice regarding the Risk Assessment Tool. Policy states this tool is important and should be used by workers in decision making, yet one worker and supervisor say it is useless and largely ignored.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. The risk assessment tool is mandatory for completing investigation cases. While individuals may not agree with the policy requirement, the FACTS system design is such that a worker cannot continue the casework without completing the risk assessment tool.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Contacts	Case Contacts Lack of Cooperation	DFS should require an actual meeting, not a diligent attempt to make one, to occur within the DFS investigation guidelines. After one contact is missed and the time deadline for making the contact has passed, a plan should be developed by the DFS regional administrator for ensuring that prompt contact with the family and children is made. If statutory changes are needed to provide workers with additional tools to compel parents whose cases are opened with DFS to cooperate, that issue should be brought to light. Most important, workers must recognize that a parent's failure to meet with DFS may be a warning sign that the parent is attempting to conceal abuse by evading authorities.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. DFS has had Client Lack of Cooperation policy since May 1997. The policy stipulates timeframes for visiting non-cooperative clients (urgent and routine reports) and includes having a Deputy Attorney General write a letter to the clients. DFS has the ability to file a Petition to Compel Cooperation, but the focus is to compel the parents to give DFS access to interview the child. DFS does not have the legal authority to compel a parent to cooperate with an investigation. This matter has been advanced and opposed more than once in recent years.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Personnel Issues	Quality Assurance	DFS Management should perform reviews of other cases handled by investigation worker #1 and treatment worker #2 to ensure that decisions were not and are not being made that leave children at grave risk of abuse, neglect and possibly death.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment AOD Assessment	Five years ago, the Children’s Dept. implemented a drug and alcohol screening tool for use in child abuse investigations in response to an Independent Review of a child death. The Dept. has since been utilizing this tool, and is currently reviewing the screening instrument for validity. The Commission supports the Department’s efforts to revisit the utilization of the current screening instrument. The Commission recommends the Department research the use of newer empirically valid screening instruments, and/or drug/alcohol abuse screening tools recommended by the Child Welfare League of America or other nationally recognized child welfare agencies.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place; in process. A comprehensive review of the Risk Assessment Tool was completed and the agency determined that changes would occur with the new FACTS II effort.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/4	2005		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Domestic Violence	DFS should include screening questions on domestic violence in all of their investigations.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. It has been the policy of DFS since the summer of 1998 to screen for domestic violence during each investigation. DFS inquires about the presence of DV when taking a report. The initial screening occurs during the safety assessment.	FIRT	Annual Report	6/25	2003	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Domestic Violence	DFS should work with representatives of the Advocacy Community in developing a protocol for responding to domestic violence cases.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. In January 2002, DFS and Families in Transition implemented a collaborative pilot project that co-located a domestic violence advocate from FIT with DFS in Georgetown. Since then the project has expanded to New Castle (October 2002) and Kent (December 2003)	FIRT	Annual Report	6/25	2003	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Policy	Interviewing	It is recommended that DFS adhere to their policy to interview all family members separately.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Individual performance is managed through structured performance review process and, as needed, around particular events.	FIRT	Annual Report	6/25	2003		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Gathering	Case Contacts	Require child abuse investigators to routinely contact primary care physicians to assess prior care and risks for future abuse of other children	DSCYF	DSCYF response: This recommendation was directed at other child welfare partners who investigate child abuse. Our policies are consistent with this recommendation.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/23	2002	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Quality Assurance	In some cases analyzed, not all issues on the risk assessment forms were completed or assessed.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. When a case is abridged, the worker is not required to complete all the force fields on the risk assessment form because risk assessment is completed at initial case.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	The findings of the review indicated a lack of assessments of risk in several cases that resulted in appropriate services not being provided to reduce the risk of harm.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Policies and procedures are in place to conduct thorough risk assessments. Quality case reviews help ensure that policies and procedures are followed.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Information Sharing	Improved transfer of information. The division should at least ensure that workers who are transferring cases have a face-to-face meeting with the worker who will be taking over the case, along with the new worker’s supervisor, to ensure that the new worker knows everything he or she needs to know about the child and the family.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. First responder must personally (not necessarily face-to-face) discuss case with the assigned investigation worker. This is monitored.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Information Sharing	DFS and law enforcement agencies should take steps to ensure that investigators who respond to weekend or evening calls remain personally involved in the cases that they open.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Not a best practice. While DFS after hours staff are responsible for immediate contact with day time staff, they do not remain involved in the case.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Safety Planning	Safety Planning	DFS should prepare written safety plans for parents under investigation by the Division, and those safety plans should be signed by parents at a face-to-face meeting within three days after a child’s injuries are first observed. DFS should verify compliance with these safety plans within three days after they are signed, and on an ongoing basis.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Safety assessment is required for all initial interviews and if a plan is indicated, is done at first contact. A new safety assessment is done when the case is transferred to treatment. A signature is sought, but a parent who does not sign must still comply with the plan.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Statutory Improvements	Subpoena Power	The Division should be given limited subpoena power, to improve its investigative capabilities and reduce wasted staff time. The Division should also take steps to more quickly identify those cases that are not truly urgent.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: Legislation was passed which allows us to petition the Family Court for a motion to compel cooperation in investigation.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	The Risk Assessment instrument should distinguish biological parents and related individuals from unrelated caregivers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: Policies were revised to require all adults residing in the household with care taking responsibilities for the children to be interviewed and individually assessed for risk to the children. FACTS participant groups enable the distinguishing of caretaker vs. non-caretaker.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	FACTS should be redesigned or refined to produce warning signals based upon cumulative evidence of abuse rather than focused exclusively upon specific defined “events” that have definitive beginning and ending points.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: FACTS now shows number of danger loaded elements in the subject line of the investigation events. History is included. See later related items.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	

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DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	Policy and training should emphasize that the goal of FACTS and its Risk Assessment tool should not be to complete the report deadlines but to determine acceptable versus unacceptable levels of risk.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: Policy revisions and corresponding training held in 6/97 and all follow ups focused on decision making related to risk vs. task completion.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Gathering	Case Contacts	As an ancillary recommendation, the Panel suggests that the investigation should also require at least one collateral contact (neighbor, family member, etc.) not provided by the suspected perpetrator.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: caseworker to determine and select appropriate collateral contacts, alone or in consultation with the supervisor, based on allegations in the report and other factors learned about the family during investigation.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Information Sharing	Coordinated case management among all who are involved is a central abuse component of successful identification of abuse	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: the person performing the after hours response must speak directly to the assigned investigation caseworker. This is tracked and monitored.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Investigation Response	Urgent Response	The Urgent Response Unit should be redesigned with staff specialized in qualifications and training.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: This unit was unique to New Castle County and was disbanded, as it was not meeting expectations. More recently, a redesigned Urgent Unit was piloted in Sussex County with good success.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Investigation Response	Investigation Protocol	The Division must guarantee a full and appropriate response to all abuse calls.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Investigation protocol is required for all cases accepted for investigation.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Investigation Response	Investigation Protocol	The investigation standard of 45 days should be reduced to 15-20 days for the duration of the case.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Workers response requirements are as follows: URGENT- initial response within 24 hours; investigation concluded in 20 days although after initial assessment, a supervisor can change the priority to routine. ROUTINE: initial response within 10 days and investigation completed within 45 days	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Investigation Response	Investigation Protocol	An urgent case should be treated as urgent until closed.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. After initial contact and safety assessment, however, a supervisor may change the priority to routine	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997		
DFS Investigation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Physical Exams	As part of the investigative process physical examination by a healthcare professional should be required in cases of reported abuse.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. With supervisory discretion in some situations	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17		Complete	
DFS Office of Child Care Licensing 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Criminal Background Checks	Adoptive Parents	Delaware Regulations are currently under revision through the Child Placing Agency Rule Revision Task Force. Since this process is lengthy, the Commission recommends that Child Placing Agencies are noticed that it is best practice to conduct criminal background and child protection registry checks on all perspective adoptive parents prior to finalization of an adoption. It is recommended that these agencies are encouraged to <u>immediately</u> begin conducting such background checks, pending rule revision.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In process Rule revision is in process for Requirements covering Child Placing Agencies. The Task Force reconvened and this issue was addressed. Child Placing Agencies are now being advised that it is a best practice to conduct background checks on all perspective adoptive parents prior to finalization. CPAs are conducting checks prior to the completion of a home study.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/19	2005		

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DFS Office of Child Care Licensing 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Child Care	Investigation of child care providers.	2. Current practices and procedures for investigating complaints regarding childcare providers and addressing identified deficiencies need to be well defined. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following changes in policy and practice: a.) Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 528 prohibited the retroactive termination of employment for child care providers who had a substantiated history of abuse and/or neglect. As a result, an undetermined number of family child care homes continue to operate despite the placement of employees/operators at Level III or IV of the Child Protection Registry. It is imperative that OCCL complete comprehensive, timely safety assessments for all licensed daycare providers placed on the Child Protection Registry prior to February 1, 2003. This assessment should include but not be limited to a review of the provider's DSCYF history, progress on any corrective action plans entered, and home inspections to ensure that safety exists in those homes. b.) Quality assurance mechanisms should be implemented to ensure that regulations and procedures established to protect children in child care settings are consistently applied and followed, and that corrective action plans are formally implemented. c.) Create an independent investigative unit within the Department to thoroughly investigate DELACARE requirement violation complaints similar to the procedure for investigation of institutional abuse/neglect complaints. Investigation of DELACARE requirement violations and institutional abuse/neglect complaints should utilize all available investigative resources, including but not limited to the Children's Advocacy Center, DSCYF history and, in the case of abuse and neglect complaints, criminal history as well. d.) Policies and procedures should require that responses to reported child care complaints are timely, consistent, and include a uniform reporting mechanism. A specific time frame in which the investigation will occur and close supervision of the process to ensure compliance should be implemented. Deficiencies should be addressed through a specific corrective action plan with timeframes and follow-up.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Completed. A crosswalk of child care providers and Registry findings was completed in December 2004. Each individual was reviewed by Licensing staff. a. This issue has been discussed with the Office of the Attorney General. It was their opinion that the OCCL could not enforce the requirements under HB 528 against those individuals that were substantiated prior to enactment of that legislation. For all of those cases that occurred prior to the enactment OCCL took appropriate actions. b) In place. An internal review occurs to assess the circumstances of each situation of a complaint/violation/abuse allegation that includes the OCCL Administrator. Recommendations are made for any corrective action plan or other action. CQI is under development. c) In process. The feasibility of implementing this recommendation is being reviewed as part of the caseload monitoring and review of caseloads and responsibilities (see item two) process. Whenever there is a complaint Licensing Specialists currently utilize all available investigative resources to further the investigation. d) In place Time frames have been implemented. A monthly monitoring report provides supervisors and the administrator the status of complaints assigned to each Licensing Specialist.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review Final CAN Review	12/17/2004 8/17/2007	2004/2007		
DFS Office of Child Care Licensing 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	Caseload Standards	It is recommended that the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families review the caseloads and responsibilities of Office of Child Care Licensing (OCCL) and submit caseload and resource proposals for improving compliance with this area of regulation in accordance with the above recommendations. 29 <u>Del. C.</u> § 9015(b)(5) requires an adequate number of licensing specialists for child care centers and family child care homes so that caseloads do not exceed 150 per specialist.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In process. All functions of the Licensing Specialist are being identified, quantified. This "item" is also related to the recommendation of a "complaint investigative" structure as this function is currently being fulfilled by Licensing Specialists as part of their general duties.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	12/17	2004		
DFS Office of Child Care Licensing 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Child Care	DELACARE Regulations	Specifically, the items listed below should be reviewed: a.) Completion of comprehensive safety assessments for all licensed child care providers placed on the Child Protection Registry prior to February 1, 2003. Assessments should include but not be limited to a review of the provider's DSCYF history, progress on any corrective action plans entered by OCCL, and unannounced home inspections. See #3a below for further details; b.) Use of substitute caregivers; c.) 24-hour care; d.) Safe infant sleeping practices; e.) Mandated time frames for center/family child care home inspections keyed to licensure renewal; f.) Institution of a quality assurance mechanism to ensure that regulations and procedures established to protect children in child care settings are followed; and g.) Education on and appropriate application of 16 Del. C., Ch. 9, Subch. II (§§ 921-929) (Child Protection Registry) by OCCL regarding the operation of family child care homes and persons working in centers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In process. Update: Rule revision is still in process for child care centers. A second draft will be presented for public comment in Spring 2006. Family and Large Family child care regulations review process has been initiated. These issues will be addressed during that process. DELACARE regulations govern the operation of child care in Delaware, and are promulgated and overseen by the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, Division of Family Services, Office of Child Care Licensing. DELACARE regulations pertaining to family child care homes were last updated in 1993. Current proposed changes to the regulations only focus on child care centers (Proposed Rules for Early Care and Education and School Age Centers).	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	12/17	2004		
DFS Office of Child Care Licensing 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Public Access to OCCL Information	Current practice requires a citizen to schedule an appointment with the Office of Child Care Licensing ("OCCL") at which time they must be physically present to review the OCCL file pertaining to a particular child care provider. The intent of Delaware's Parents Right to Know Act (31 <u>Del. C.</u> § 398) is to increase a parent's access to information about licensed child care facilities. OCCL should develop a comprehensive database on all licensed child care homes and centers, including enforcement actions and substantiated complaints. This information needs to be easily accessed via the Internet, telephone and in person. The Commission also notes that the Parents Right to Know Act requires OCCL to make certain child care information, including enforcement actions, available on the website of the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families. Enforcement actions do not appear to be available online. The Commission recommends that OCCL come into compliance with and review the scope of the Act's mandate.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place; enhancements in process. A comprehensive database exists and contains the recommended information. It is from this database that is the source of information placed on the website. Information pertaining to enforcement actions taken on child care providers is currently available on the OCCL page on the DSCYF website. It is not user friendly and OCCL is currently in consultation to improve this. Telephone requests for information are responded to by Licensing Specialists. The on-site record review process is still in place.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	12/17	2004		

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DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Service Array	Independent Living	Although there are independent living services available to children in the system, there are not enough to meet the need. This scarcity, coupled with the fact that contracted independent living services are not offered to children in foster care in Delaware until they are 16 years old, results in many children not receiving the services until they are at least 17, and in many other children leaving foster care without having received adequate independent living services. Prior to the provision of contracted services, it is the responsibility of the primary caseworker to offer independent living services to a child at age fourteen. Because most of the children with a case goal of APPLA will eventually be expected to assume adult responsibilities at a young age, the need for independent living services is critical.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR 2007 Executive Summary	7	2007		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Permanency	Adoption	In 43 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that DFS had made diligent efforts to achieve adoptions in a timely manner. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Visitation, Parent/Child Visitation, Siblings	In 52 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made concerted efforts to ensure that visitation was of sufficient frequency to meet the needs of the family. This percent is less than the 90 percent required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as an Area Needing Improvement. The State was required to address this item in a Program Improvement Plan	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Case Management	In 58 percent of the cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made concerted efforts to support the parent-child relationships of children in foster care. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Planning	Family Service Planning	In 52 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that the agency had made diligent efforts to involve parents and/or children in the case planning process. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength. In the State's first CFSR, this item was rated as a Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Lack of Cooperation	DFS treatment workers should regularly consult with the civil Deputy Attorneys General assigned to represent DFS regarding possible legal remedies for non-compliant families	DSCYF	DSCYF response: This is current DFS policy to coordinate options with DAGs.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Lack of Cooperation	Where other governmental agencies, such as Probation and Parole, have the authority to compel a parent to comply with DFS treatment services via probation conditions, DFS should collaborate with those agencies to effectuate engagement and completion of necessary treatment services such as parenting classes, domestic violence programs, substance abuse programs, and/or mental health programs/evaluations.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Current policy requires worker to notify other agencies of the Division's intent to close the case. However, in light of this report, the Division is considering modifications. (Pending)	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Service Provision	DFS must explore use of assessment tools that early on can distinguish families likely to be successful with traditional treatment services from those who are not likely to succeed. If DFS is not going to be successful with these families, decisions should be made early to either place the children in foster care or close the cases knowing the children are at risk. Those non-successful families should be referred to community-based resources.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS presently uses the Family Assessment Form (FAF), Service Entry Needs and Strengths Survey (SENSS), and Safety Assessment tools to assess a family's level of functioning. New custody guidelines were established and have become policy.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Lack of Cooperation	There are an insufficient number of community resources to provide to non-compliant families. DSCYF must explore more appropriate funding of community resources for early intervention and prevention of child abuse and/or neglect.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The Delaware Children's Department recognizes the importance of a broad continuum of services to include prevention and early intervention. We continue to seek opportunities with partnering agencies to enhance the service array for children and families.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Lack of Cooperation	DFS should establish a treatment review team comprised of professionals experienced in engaging non-cooperative families to provide guidance or case planning assistance on the most difficult DFS cases involving non-complaint families.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The Department has planned Family Engagement Training scheduled for September 2007. This training was developed with technical assistance from the National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice & Permanency Planning.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Service Provision	Treatment services for parents who have been substantiated for abuse/neglect must be meaningful and helpful. DFS should explore whether successful treatment services exist in Delaware or in other states and replicate the successful, evidence-based programs.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: The Department supports the implementation of evidence-based programs. DFS played an instrumental role in bringing the parent enrichment program, Strengthening Families to Delaware	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Service Provision	DFS should contract for parenting classes specifically geared to perpetrators of child abuse	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Services are currently available through Strengthening Families and other community based agencies/programs. The Strengthening Families Program is 14 weeks aimed at teaching the fundamentals of parenting to parents. The program helps high risk parents to develop or improve their parenting skills and to cope with the everyday stresses and challenges of child rearing.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	

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DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Risk Assessment	DFS workers need to receive more training on grounds for removing children active in treatment in situations where chronic neglect is present and the children's safety and well-being are in jeopardy. This will require discussion/agreement with Family Court as well.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS policy now includes custody guidelines. Removal decisions are made in conjunction with supervisory and DAG input.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Lack of Cooperation	Investigation and treatment workers should receive expert on-going training on strategies to engage non-compliant families	DSCYF	DSCYF response: System of Care training emphasized engagement strategies with additional training scheduled for Fall 2007.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	DFS must establish a tracking mechanism and policy for treatment workers recording the contact schedule for children in the 0-6 age group to assess and assure their safety. These children must be seen on a regular basis.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Current policy does not require case manager-child contact for all children in an open treatment case. Contact schedules are established by supervisors and are based on risk factors affecting child safety. The agency participates in the CPAC Workload/Caseload Subcommittee to study workload standards.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	Case plans and services should focus on the risk factors set out in the investigation risk assessment tool. While other issues crop up in these cases, resulting in additional or different services, workers must not lose sight of the issues that required initial DFS involvement.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Policy specifies that part of the family assessment process includes reading the current investigation case as well as any DFS history. All of this information should be factored into the assessment, which in turn develops the Service Plan (case plan).	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	Risk assessment should continue to occur during the treatment process, and treatment workers should be thoroughly trained on same, including the protocol for serious injury reports.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Workers are expected to complete a Family Assessment and a Safety Assessment at the beginning of a case, whenever there is a significant change in the family (birth of a child, parent incarcerated, paramour moves into the home), prior to reunifying a child with their family, and prior to closing the case.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Closure	Case Closure with risk factors remaining	Cases lacked clear safety goals for open protective service cases, resulting in case closure before risk factors were resolved.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Case plan was reformatted in 2001. New format requires workers to select a specific goal for each identified problem area. In 2001, the Division of Family Services also began using the Family Assessment Form. The FAF scores families in 26 different areas and any area scoring at a designated level is automatically pulled into the Service Plan, thereby requiring the worker to address this issue with the family. At the time of case closure, workers are required to complete another FAF. In the closing FAF, areas that originally designated for the plan should be scoring better. If workers close a case without scores showing improvement, they must justify the closure.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Planning	Service Provision	While services may have been part of a case plan, the review did not find references to the outcomes of the services provided in some of the cases.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. All DFS treatment contractors are required to submit regular (monthly) reports to the assigned DFS caseworker. In addition, prior to a provider closing a case, they must have a joint meeting between the DFS worker, the family and the contractor to discuss the identified areas of concern, the progress the family has made, any additional concerns, and any recommendations for future directions in the case. The contractor must also submit a written closing summary within two weeks of closing a case.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	Service Provision	Over 25% of the cases reviewed had services that were identified as needed, but not provided.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Continuum re-aligned to provide more units of services most in demand, eliminating waiting lists for any DFS Treatment program service.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001		

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DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Visitation	Visitation, Sibling	In one site, 57% of the foster care cases reviewed documented that there was no visitation among siblings or any indication that attempts were made to facilitate when siblings were placed separately.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Policy was revised to include the expectation that parent and sibling visits occur on a regular basis. In addition, when the Service Plan was reformatted in 2001, the visitation section contains specific information regarding sibling visitation, including frequency, duration, location, etc. Sibling visitation information is also now captured in the Plan for Child in Care series. In addition, the visitation schedule is now part of the court order. In FY06, the Division began contracting out with community-based agencies to specifically provide visitation services for children in care and their families. These contractors coordinate, transport and supervise visits. They also use the visitation time as an opportunity to provide instructional help. QA Case Review (Placement) tool reviews this issue. FY05 4th quarter results: Visitation between siblings- 88.89%.compliance.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Visitation	Visitation, Parent/Child	In one of the sites reviewed, 80% of the foster care cases examined did not have visitation between the child and their parents and siblings occur as frequently as per policy or as arranged in the case plan	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above. QA Case Review (Placement) tool reviews this issue. FY05 4th quarter results: Visitation with parents- 93.33%.compliance.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	Case plans developed for families should be consistent with the risks perceived by the worker investigating a case. Case plans should directly address risks to the child. Although DFS has a general policy regarding steps to be taken by treatment workers upon receipt of a case, and that policy includes a review of the investigation worker's conclusions, the policy does not emphasize the caution that should precede the preparation of a case plan that contradicts prior findings by the investigation worker.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Case plan was reformatted in 2001. New format requires workers to select a specific goal for each identified problem area. In 2001, the Division of Family Services also began using the Family Assessment Form. The FAF scores families in 26 different areas and any area scoring at a designated level is automatically pulled into the Service Plan, thereby requiring the worker to address this issue with the family. At the time of case closure, workers are required to complete another FAF. In the closing FAF, areas that originally designated for the plan should be scoring better. If workers close a case without scores showing improvement, they must justify the closure.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999		
DFS Treatment 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Safety Planning	Safety Planning Treatment Plans	Critical elements of safety and treatment plans should be strictly enforced. We know that not every element of every safety and treatment plan imposed by the Division is independently essential to the child's immediate safety. However, some elements, such as substance abuse evaluations and the exclusion of particular individuals from the household, are essential. Those critical elements of safety and treatment plans should be carefully monitored by the worker responsible for the case, and failure to comply with those critical elements should normally result in the removal of a child from a parent's home. If the Division is to follow this policy with respect to substance abuse evaluations and other elements of safety and treatment plans that it deems critical, it will need to develop a "tickler" system to remind case workers when these critical events are scheduled to have occurred.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Treatment workers must now complete a safety assessment at their first face-to-face contact within 7 days, prior to reunification, prior to case closure, and any other time there is a significant change – i.e. the birth of a child, paramour moves in. All safety assessments must be reviewed by supervisors. During recent safety assessment training, all workers were provided with descriptive elements for each of the safety influences. The treatment plan is now driven by the new Family Assessment Form. Safety Assessments are work listed in FACTS. This serves as a 'tickler' system and notifies workers of due dates for specific events. Safety Assessments must be reviewed by supervisors. In addition, in 2001, Directed Case Conferencing was implemented; supervisors complete these events during case conferences and risk factors such as substance abuse, domestic violence and mental health issues are reviewed and updated. Staff has received training on assessing safety elements and in safety planning. Since 2001, risk factors identified on the Family Assessment Form are automatically transferred to the treatment plan.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	

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Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Domestic Violence	Case Dismissal	The Superior, Family, and CCP Courts should not dismiss a case of domestic violence at the first hearing due to a victim's failure to appear to testify at the trial against the perpetrator. If possible, the case should proceed and be based on evidence and testimony of professionals attending the hearing. If a judicial officer determines it is not appropriate to go forward, a continuance should be granted to secure the attendance of the victim/witness. This decision is especially significant when a child is present to witness the alleged abuse. Attempts should be made to not re-victimize a domestic violence victim by issuing a capias for their arrest.	Judiciary		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	Domestic Violence	It is recommended that domestic violence be a component of Judiciary training.	Judiciary		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case management	No Contact Orders	Family Court Judicial officers should give greater consideration to the request of a non-contact order when a non-relative is the alleged perpetrator.	Judiciary		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Scheduling	Delays	There are frequent extensions and continuances in scheduling and completing permanency hearings and termination of parental rights hearings that result in significant delays in achieving permanency for children.	Judiciary DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR 2007 Executive Summary	7	2007		
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	APPLA	There are concerns about whether the permanency hearings adequately address permanency goals on an ongoing basis for children with case goals of APPLA.	Judiciary DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	History, Use of	The courts should conduct a criminal background check and a review of custody, visitation, and PFA orders prior to modifying bail conditions	Judiciary FIRT	FIRT Annual Report Actions Steps/Response: When a party seeks to modify a condition of bail in Family Court, the court considers as a matter of course, the terms of existing Family Court orders and the criminal history of the party whose bail conditions are sought to be modified. Family Court response: All judicial officers and mediators review criminal records pursuant to policy.	FIRT	Annual Report	7	2005	Complete	
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	History, Use of	In custody evaluation cases which occur as the result of a domestic violence murder/suicide, the Court should screen parties seeking custody for history of sexual assault and domestic violence.	Judiciary FIRT	FIRT Annual Report Action Steps/Response: In 2004, the General Assembly amended Section 722 of Title 13 directing the Family Court to consider "the criminal history of any party or any other resident of the house-hold including whether the criminal history contains please of Guilty of no contest or a conviction of a criminal offense" in determining the best interests of the child for purposes of deciding custody issues. Any history of sexual assault or domestic violence that rose to the level of a criminal action would be captured by this statutory consideration. Family Court response: Pursuant to legislative changes, all custody proceedings include a review of all household members' criminal histories	FIRT	Annual Report	7	2005	Complete	
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Family Court and the Children's Dept. should develop a policy or procedure similar to the procedure between police and DFS regarding the referral of civil and criminal domestic violence incidents that result in Court orders where children are involved.	Judiciary DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. If imminent risk, the report line should be called. Family Court response: 2006 annual employee educational conference was hosted by Linda Shannon of DFS who explained mandatory reporting procedures and duties.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	History, Use of	<u>A</u> ll related files on a "family" should be presented to judicial officers when making civil determinations regarding children. Long term, the subcommittee recommends that this particular issue be incorporated into the new COTS computer system, enabling a full and complete picture of a family to be provided to the judicial officer to enable them to make the best possible decision on behalf of a child that first and foremost protects their safety.	Judiciary	Family Court response: Judges are strongly urged pursuant to Internal Policy to review relevant related files prior to making a civil decision.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Family Court and DFS should implement policies and procedures similar to those employed by law enforcement to ensure prompt and consistent notification to DFS of children seen by Family Court who are at-risk in intrafamilial relationships. While the Judiciary is designing a new computer system called COTS ("Courts Organized to Serve"), there is an immediate need for DFS and Family Court to enter into discussions about how to achieve a better notification system regarding at-risk children seen by the Family Court but unknown to DFS. This should include a review of all matters brought before Family Court such as custody petitions, PFAs ("Protection from Abuse"), visitation matters and delinquency proceedings which should trigger notification to DFS and other child welfare systems	Judiciary DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. If imminent risk, the report line should be called. DSCYF staff has participated in Family Court COTS meeting. Likewise, DSCYF will engage all key stakeholders, including the Courts, as we move to FACTS II. Family Court response: 2006 annual employee educational conference was hosted by Linda Shannon of DFS who explained mandatory reporting procedures and duties. Children & DV response: If family Court notifies DFS when PFAs are filed regarding children, parents may feel inhibited from filing PFAs for fear of losing their children.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	History, Use of	Delaware Code (Title 13, Ch.7, Subch. 2) states that in accordance with the best interests of the child, the criminal history of any party or resident of the household should be considered in custody proceedings. The Commission recommends that the Courts explore development of a process to ensure that Family Court Judges have access to all relevant civil and criminal records pertaining to all parties involved in civil custody cases.	Judiciary	Family Court response: Judges are strongly urged pursuant to Internal Policy to review relevant related files prior to making a civil decision.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/19	2005	Complete	
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	Criminal History Review	The Child Death and Stillbirth Review Commission supports House Bill #78 (regarding use of DELJIS at Family Court).	Judiciary DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. H.B. 78 passed the General Assembly June 2004 and requires criminal history of any party and/or household members be considered in determining child's best interests. Family Court response: Judges are strongly urged pursuant to Internal Policy to review relevant related files prior to making a civil decision.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	7/3	2003	Complete	HB 78
Family Court 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Treatment	Require individuals with history or charge of domestic violence to go through domestic violence offender treatment.	Judiciary DOJ DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. This is currently being ordered by the Court. DOJ response: Individuals prosecuted for a domestic violence offense are routinely court ordered into certified batterer's treatment programs as per Court and DOJ rules and policies. Family Court response: Commissioners routinely recommend domestic violence offender treatment as relief in Protection from Abuse cases.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	6/24	2002	Complete	
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Referral to NCCPD to review policies/protocols for interactions with families in distress who have multiple interactions with police so that proper referrals to DFS may be made when children in the residence are involved. Two issues to specifically review include: use of history and reporting to DFS.	Law Enforcement		CDNDSC	Case #1794	9/19	2008		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Intakes	The investigating law enforcement officer shall continue the current practice of scheduling an intake for any case concerning a child if the allegation involves: (a) any felony, any sex offense; (b) the death of a child if a police investigation is being conducted, if the death is suspicious, of appears to have been cause by Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or suffocation; (c) any misdemeanor involving a child age 12 or younger if the child suffered any kind of physical injury that required any kind of medical treatment and if the injury was allegedly caused by an act of abuse or neglect committed by the parent, relative, or any temporary or permanent caregiver or custodian; (d) or Endangering the Welfare of a Child pursuant to 11 Del. C. §1102(a)(1) involving a child age 12 or younger, regardless of whether the child was injured, if the child was exposed to a risk of injury or death. An intake should be done on cases that meet one or more of the criteria outlined above within five days of any arrest or before the case is cleared without an arrest. If possible, the investigating officer shall inform the DFS caseworker of the date, time, and location of the intake appointment.	Law Enforcement		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Gathering	Interviewing	Law Enforcement shall conduct an in-person interview with the parent who witnessed the incident rather than accepting hearsay from the parent who was not present at the time the incident occurred.	Law Enforcement		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Reporting	CAN Reporting MOU Compliance	Police should orally notify DFS on reports of suspected child abuse and neglect as required by Title 16 Del. C. § 904. The Memorandum of Understanding between DFS, Police, and the Attorney General's Office provides additional guidance to law enforcement officers on how to make a report of suspected child abuse and neglect.	Law Enforcement DOJ DSCYF	DOJ Response: Final comments have been received. The MOU is ready for signature. DSCYF response: MOU under revision; support the signing with finalization as soon as possible, with training provided to all involved agencies.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Violation, PFA/NCO	Law enforcement should assist DFS when a no-contact order or PFA has been violated and there are children at risk in the home	Law Enforcement		CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Violation, PFA/NCO	DFS workers must contact law enforcement or probation/parole if they know a PFA or no-contact order is being violated	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Under review by DFS.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		

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Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Violation, Court Order	Offenders should be held accountable when they violate court orders. The information and technology project started through the DVCC's <i>Grants to Encourage Arrests</i> should be completed and implemented.	Law Enforcement Judiciary DVCC		CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Compelling Cooperation	Where Probation and Parole has the authority to compel a parent to comply with DFS treatment services via probation conditions, Probation and Parole should collaborate with DFS to effectuate engagement and completion of necessary treatment services such as parenting classes, domestic violence programs, substance abuse programs and/or mental health programs/evaluations.	DSCYF Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: DFS policy is under revision to include consultation with other government agencies who may have authority to compel cooperation.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Risk Assessment Compelling Cooperation Chronic Neglect	A work group consisting of Family Court, DFS, the Department of Justice, and community partners should be convened to explore: (a) ways to compel parents to cooperate with DFS to address and resolve the issues that place their children at risk; (b) whether there is a discrepancy between policy and practice regarding bringing neglected children into care; (c) whether it is necessary to lower the threshold for bringing children who are too young to protect themselves into care; (d) how to impose extra scrutiny of "frequent flyer families" – families who continually come to the attention of DFS; (e) what risks the state is willing to assume by closing some of the these chronic low-level neglect families; (f) research on how other child protection systems throughout the country handle these types of cases; (g) the feasibility of re-implementing contracted treatment services.	DSCYF DOJ Judiciary	DSCYF response: The Department will implement System of Care training in September 2007 to address the issue of family engagement. DFS policy requires staff to consult with DOJ when families are resistant to services to determine if there is any legal recourse. DFS added Custody Guidelines to policy to help workers and supervisors determine when it is necessary to petition for custody.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Law Enforcement 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Specialization	CAN Specialization	Wilmington Police Department (WPD) must have supervisors and officers who are fully trained in investigating child abuse/neglect cases and committed to working and communicating with all members of the child welfare system. If Wilmington Police Department is unable to investigate a child abuse and/or neglect matter, they should invoke 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (3), permitting the Delaware State Police to assist in such cases. This is critical not just for the intrafamilial cases where DFS is involved, but also for the countless City of Wilmington children subjected to extrafamilial abuse and/or neglect whose sole government agency protector is the WPD.	Law Enforcement		CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Statutory Improvements	Subpoena Power Public Distribution of CAPTA Reports	16 Del. C. § 912 should be modified to include statutory authority for CPAC to conduct future reviews of child welfare cases, including a provision for subpoena power in conducting reviews, and in cases of death or near death of the child, public distribution of any resulting reports.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: CPAC supported giving CDNDSC the statutory authority to conduct these reviews and CDNDSC shares findings and recommendations with CPAC	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Statutory Improvements	CPAC Membership	A representative of the Wilmington Police Department needs to be added as a member of CPAC. The CPAC statute currently requires the appointment by the Governor of two law enforcement representatives. The New Castle County Police Department and the Delaware State Police have been critical participants in the Commission and this review. However, it is equally critical that a representative of the Wilmington Police Department be added to the Commission.	CPAC		CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Statutory Improvements	Standardized Definitions of Neglect	The statutory definitions of neglect should be reviewed and standardized, and should incorporate history as a basis for a finding of abuse or neglect. The current definitions and accompanying case law derived therefrom have cultivated incident-based findings that do not adequately consider the relevance of history in determining risk to children.	DSCYF CPAC	DSCYF response: In process. Legislative Subcommittee of CPAC has implemented this recommendation.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Statutory Improvements	Public Distribution of CAPTA Reports	Delaware law should be modified to comply with the CAPTA requirement for disclosure of findings and information in death and near death cases due to abuse and/or neglect, regardless of reviews	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place: see above. CAPTA requires only annual reports summarizing activities, providing recommendations, including aggregate data on reports of abuse and disposition, deaths, families receiving services etc. The Keeping Children and Families Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-36 – formerly known as CAPTA) outlines a number of provisions, one of which is, "provisions of the findings or information about the case of child abuse or neglect which has resulted in a child fatality or near fatality". The Child Protection Accountability Commission (CPAC) has been designated the citizen review panel for Delaware and has plans to produce an annual report to include the near death reports. CPAC's annual report meets the intent and purpose of CAPTA provisions pertaining to public disclosure of child abuse or neglect which results in a child fatality or near fatality.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Prosecution	SENTAC Guidelines	Increasing prison time and scrutinizing plea agreements for abuse that results in the near death of a child should be explored. The plea agreement and jail sentence for this horrific crime committed against John Davis, Jr. was grossly insufficient. The punishment should fit the crime.	DOJ	DOJ Response: The Department has created a Family Division and specialized DAG and Social Work staff have been hired and trained to improve the office's response, coordination and prosecution of such cases.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	

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Legal/Legislative 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (3)	Statutory Improvements	Hearsay exception	The hearsay exception (Title II, 2513) should be re-evaluated. The Commission suggests a collaborative effort to evaluate the statute among the Department of Justice, the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, the Office of the Child Advocate, and an independent advocate for Children.	DOJ	DOJ response: No longer constitutional under the Crawford decision.	CDNDSC	Ecpedited CAN Review	11/7	2003	Complete	
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	CAN Education	CDNDSC shall send a letter to the Delaware Chapter of the American Academy of Pedicatrics and the Delaware Academy of Family Practice Practioners requesting that they include educational components in their newsletters to ensure that community physicians are aware that there are systems of care for educating and offering resources for parents on the risks of leaving your child with non-blood relative caretakers.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case #9-03-2008-00018	2/6	2009		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Use of History	Information Sharing	CDNDSC suggests use of the Delaware Health Information Netwrok and further enhancement of such for every emergency room to help determine when a child has had several admissions.	Medical		CDNDSC	Case# 1380	2/6	2009		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Disciplinary Action	Medical Malpractice	CDNDSC shall refer the physician involved in the pertinent case to the Board of Medical Practice to review the physician's practice as it pertianed to this case.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case# 9-03-2008-0009	2/6	2009		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Policy	Assessment	CDNDSC shall send a letter to the Delaware American Academy of Pediatrics in support of the present guidelines that infants be seen by a physician within 48-72 hours of discharge following birth.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case# 9-03-2008-0004	12/5	2008		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	CAN Education	The Commission requests that the Medical Society members provide and attend training concerning issues of child abuse and neglect. Based upon reviews performed by the Commission, it appears that many physicians are not clear as to their reporting requirements concerning this issue.	Medical	At the December 2007 meeting of the Society's Board of trustees, the Board approved use of its communication to develop an editorial or assist in planning an education program to remind physicians of their duty to report on child abuse and neglect.	CDNDSC			2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Information Sharing	The medical community, DFS, and law enforcement agencies must collaborate more readily around explanation of injuries. The medical community often uses "possible" and "probable" to describe the likelihood that a parent's explanation of an injury is plausible. The system partners share the burden to ask more questions and share more information to ensure a thorough understanding of the cause of a child's injury(ies).	Medical DSCYF Law Enforcement	DFS collaborates with the medical and law enforcement communities when investigating abuse and neglect. DFS supports the current prctice to schedule an intake at Department of Justice prior to clearing a case invovling an injury to a young child.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	CAN Education	All medical providers, including, but not limited to hospitals, primary care physicians, and emergency medical technicians, must seek out, receive, and/or provide annual training on child abuse and neglect, reporting child abuse and neglect, and child development.	Medical CPAC DSCYF		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Training	CAN Education	The Child Protection Accountability Commission shall, in accordance with its statutory duties, review and support the implementation of, as appropriate, the recommendations coming out of the Abuse Intervention Committee for the development and provision of quality child protection training to the medical community.	CPAC		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	CAN Consultation	The Division of Family Services shall advocate for the cultivation of additional child abuse and neglect experts in Delaware to provide guidance and consultation during child abuse and neglect investigations. Such experts could synthesize the information gathered by the investigator, translate the medical terminology, find experts as needed, and provide a context in which decisions could be made regarding child safety.	DSCYF	DFS welcomes any additional child abuse and neglect experts in Delaware to collaborate on child injury. DFS is a full partner in the medical community training sponsored by the CPAC Abuse Intervention Committee to train statewide pediatricians, emergency room personnel and clinic staff about abuse and neglect.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Information Sharing	Hospitals shall have access to each other's records and those of their respective emergency rooms. Emergency room personnel must have immediate access to both historical and current information in order to develop an understanding of the patient's condition and patterns of injury. While movement in this direction is under way, it is limited in scope and should be broadened to include access to all types of records. Furthermore, collaboration among various medical entities, such as emergency medical technicians and emergency rooms, should occur so that children can be afforded high quality and prompt medical care.	Medical		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Policy	Accreditation	All hospitals shall follow policies required for accreditation	Medical		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Policy	CAN Policies	The Child Protection Accountability Commission shall send letters to every Delaware hospital outlining the need to examine and adhere to their child abuse and neglect policies	CPAC Medical		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Shaken Baby Syndrome	Shaken Baby Syndrome Education	Awareness, education, and prevention programs shall be offered in all birthing centers and hospitals to every parent, upon the birth of a child. Consideration should be given to the outreach education program developed by Dr. Mark Dias, a pediatric neurosurgeon in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Shaken Baby Syndrome Prevention and Awareness program provides consistent Shaken Baby Syndrome education to parents, upon the birth of their child, in 100% of Pennsylvania's birthing hospitals.	Medical		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	CDNDSC should send a letter to the Delaware Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Medical Society of Delaware and nursing affiliate groups requesting their assistance on providing training on the issue of mandatory reporting of child abuse/neglect and additional training on child abuse and neglect issues. This training would be consistent with the latest information regarding abuse/neglect.	DSCYF CDNDSC Medical	DSCYF response: Agree and support	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		

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Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Continuity of Care	Lack of Cooperation	Public Health needs to take a more active role in ensuring that families comply with visits to the pediatrician. If the family is non-compliant, DFS needs to accept these high-risk cases and assist Public Health in seeking medical treatment for children in these cases. At the same time, all primary care physicians must make diligent efforts in trying to reach the family for no-show appointments, follow through, etc. If the family is not cooperative in bringing a high risk child to the doctor, then the primary care physician should also call the DFS hotline.	DPH DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS policy gives special consideration to information provided by individuals outside the family network, especially from other professionals and persons in regular contact with the child.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Out of State Hospitalization	Establish a liaison between the specific out of state hospital, the Division of Family Services, Law Enforcement, and the Attorney General's Office to assist in cooperation and collaboration for investigation of child abuse cases where the victim is placed in the out of state hospital.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS will identify staff representative as requested.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	CAN Identification	Skeletal Survey Protocol	The CDNDSC will send a letter to the emergency room and radiology directors of Delaware hospitals requesting that they follow standards on how to properly examine a child for child abuse using skeletal surveys. The letter should specifically include a copy of the three year study from the American Academy of Pediatrics.	CDNDSC Medical		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Continuity of Care	Tracking System	CDNDSC will send a letter of concern to the Medical director of the child's clinic and/or hospital that clearly states that high risk moms and babies should have follow up mechanism in place so follow up is enacted when an appointment is not kept.	CDNDSC Medical		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Drowning Prevention	Public Pool Requirements	The Division of Public Health should review the public pool requirements and consider opportunities to reinforce appropriate signage requirements.	DPH		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	7/3	2003		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Accountability	Medical Malpractice	Make referrals to the appropriate medical/nursing licensing organizations regarding a particular case if there is evidence that the standard of medical or nursing care may have been breached.	Medical CDNDSC	CDNDSC Annual Report response: Follow through on this recommendation will be monitored more closely once staff is hired by CDNDSC .	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Domestic Violence	Require state funded medical insurance providers to routinely screen for domestic violence during well child visits, and encourage private insurers to accept the same standards.	Medical DVCC		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	History, Use of	Tracking System	The CDRC supports hospitals in developing some type of internal system that alerts physicians when a child's family has a history of violence and/or abuse.	Medical		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Continuity of Care	Home Visiting Services	CDNDSC supports the Nurse Family partnership and will continue to partner with Children and Families First as the proram is implemented.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case# 9-03-2008-00018	2/6	2009		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	CDNDSC recommends that there be coordination between the Children's Department and the Department of Corrections to explore the potential for coordination to ensure the safety of children when perpetrators of child abuse are released from prison.	DSCYF DOC		CDNDSC	Case# 9-03-2008-00026	2/6	2009		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Public Awareness	Substitute Caregivers	Based on community behaviors that could minimize and/or prevent another near death, the panel recommends a community outreach effort to educate parents on keeping their children safe while in the care of a babysitter.			CDNDSC	Case# 9-03-2008-00024	2/6	2009		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Highway Safety	Jay Walking	CDNDSC will contact the Office of Highway Safety for further information and statistics regarding pedestrian jay walking.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case #1709	2/8	2008		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	The Division of Family Services, Law Enforcement agencies, The Division of Child Mental Health, the Children's Advocacy Center, and the medical community shall exchange thoughts, protocol, and procedures as they relate to child safety. Regular roundtable discussions shall be held with all child protection system partners with the purpose, among others, of infusing enthusiasm, building multidisciplinary teams, and cultivating a sense of professional mission, all of which will enhance the safety and protection of Delaware's children.	DSCYF Law Enforcement CAC Medical	DFS is a full partner in several community-based collaborations to improve responses to abuse and neglect. The committees include but are not limited to Child Protection Accountability Commission, Fatal Incident Review Team, CPAC's Abuse Intervention Subcommittee, Wilmington Police Department's Child Development-Community Policing, and Children's Advocacy Center case reviews.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	The CPAC/CDNDSC information sharing subcommittee should continue to explore what information can be obtained and shared with other professionals working with the family to keep children safe. This subcommittee's exploration of this issue should include discussion about the ability of DFS to engage in a two-sided dialogue that provides feedback and information to professionals who can help to enhance the safety of the child. Professionals working with children need on-going critical information from the Division of Family Services to better detect abuse/neglect in the children they serve.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS will consider the subcommittee's final report upon approval by CPAC.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		

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Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Child Development Watch and other Public Health officials need to communicate more effectively.	DSCYF DPH	DSCYF response: There are 2 CDW staff who serve as DFS liaisons that help facilitate the communication and exchange of information across systems. This includes information such as family whereabouts, worker identity, and information that helps the treatment of the child. CDW, along with Public Health nurses advise frontline investigation and treatment staff of critical issues in the home and make child abuse and neglect referrals.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	The CDNDSC supports recommendation #8 from the report; Reducing Infant Mortality in Delaware – The Task Force Report – May 2005. “Implement a comprehensive (holistic) Family Practice Team Model to provide continuous comprehensive case management service to pregnant women and their infants up to two years post partum. Services will include comprehensive case management, trained resource mothers, outreach workers, nurses, social workers, and nutritionists.”	Medical		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Exploration by the DSCYF of CAPTA provisions that describe who is entitled to information about cases is needed. The results of this review should be utilized to create policies and procedures that help to enhance communication between partners.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS policy is in compliance with CAPTA requirements for confidentiality.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006	Complete	
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Continuity of Care	Home Visiting Services	CDNDSC supports home visiting services that replicate successful national models such as the “David Olds” model.	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Case management	CAN Consultation	Utilization of the Children’s Advocacy Center is highly recommended whenever possible during the investigation of physical and/or sexual abuse.	DSCYF CAC	DSCYF Response: We concur that the CAC should be utilized when the case circumstances meets the established criteria.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	5/5	2006	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Case Management	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	DFS should develop a process to conduct interagency meetings, in particularly complex cases, including those cases of chronic neglect. This would enable all service providers to discuss the family’s progress and identify any additional needs. This would apply to families that do not have Family Court oversight. At this meeting, case plans can be reviewed to assure services match the level of risk. As risk increases, so should the services to the family. If the family is uncooperative, the interagency meeting could decide if it best to terminate the services or file for custody of the child. 16 Del. C § 906 (b) (7)	DSCYF	DSCYF response: While multi-disciplinary approaches are beneficial, current workloads do not provide for extensive collaborative consultation. Case plans and case plan reviews are approved by supervisors. Case plan progress and changes in risk are reviewed in this process. The Department’s Integrated Service Planning Policy #201 requires a multi-disciplinary approach to case planning for youth open to more than one division.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	MOU	MOU Compliance	All Law Enforcement agencies should, as part of their standard operating procedures, follow the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established among Law Enforcement, the Children’s Department, and the Department of Justice.	Law Enforcement FIRT DSCYF DOJ	FIRT Annual Report Action Steps/Response- New Castle County Police Dept. strongly supports the Domestic Violence FIRT Recommendations for Law Enforcement and will continue to follow the MOU established among Law Enforcement, the Children’s Dept. and the DOJ. The Wilmington Police Department Victims Services Coordinator, Mona Bayard, is serving on the committee working to update the MOU. The Delaware State Police have and will continue to work within the guidelines established by the MOU adopted in 1989 and revised in 1998.	FIRT	Annual Report	7/2005	2005		

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Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Case Management	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	A process should be developed for interagency meetings to review and discuss particularly complex cases-- a system similar to the CAC's Case Review Team meetings, where agencies update each other on open and pending cases. This process must focus on the civil as well as the criminal components of the case. This process greatly minimizes the chances of cases falling through the cracks.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place; In process. Departmental Policy, calls for multi-disciplinary collaboration and communication. The Department took the lead in bringing the System of Care approach to Delaware. In Sussex County DSCYF holds monthly "System of Care staffings" in which workers refer cases to a team composed of representatives from all of the Department's service Divisions. In addition to Department representation, any agency or individual with knowledge or involvement with the case is invited to attend as well. The focus of this committee is to ensure that the needs of all of the family members are being addressed. Similar staffings have begun in Kent County and ongoing training in System of Care. There is a High Risk Infant Protocol in the DSCYF-DPH MOU which requires a pre discharge meeting for approach should lead to similar approaches among all disciplines involved agencies for high risk infants. DOE response: "Lack of multi-disciplinary collaboration and communication" is cited repeatedly throughout the recommendations. In this case, a process for interagency meetings is identified. Schools would welcome this. Unaware of any activity relative to this.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Consultation	CAN Consultation	Law Enforcement as well as other disciplines should consult with child abuse/neglect medical experts when investigating a possible child abuse/neglect case.	Law Enforcement Medical		CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Multidisciplinary protocols must be established to address breakdowns in intra-agency and interagency communication. Front line personnel should be made aware of liaisons, contacts, etc. in their own agency and in other agencies that can facilitate communication breakdowns.	DSCYF DOE Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: In place. MOU with other agencies outline communication and contact protocols. DOE response: Again, here is a reference to "lack of multi-disciplinary collaboration and communication". In this case, protocols are recommended to assure frontline personnel are of liaisons, MOUS. This would be important for schools. Unaware of situations where this applies to schools or any activity relative to this.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	MOU	MOU Compliance	Immediately finalize the proposed updated MOU between law enforcement, DFS, the Children's Advocacy Center and the DOJ. This review and revision process should include how staff will work together in the field to address child welfare cases. If there are legal issues as to what information can and cannot be shared among these agencies, those issues should be clearly defined so that all of the partner agencies understand any limitations on information sharing.	DSCYF DOJ CAC	DOJ Response: Final comments have been received. The MOU is ready for signature. DSCYF response: DSCYF participates on MOU revision effort.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	The Commission supports the Children's Dept. in its leadership role to develop and implement a system of care for children and families in Delaware. In particular, the Commission recognizes the value of information sharing and enhanced communication within and between public agencies serving the State's children.	DSCYF DOE	DSCYF response: In place. See above Department appreciates support for SOC. DOE response: Again, here is a reference to "Lack of multi-disciplinary collaboration and communication". This case was a school-age child. THE SYSTEM OF CARE INITIATIVE SHOULD ADDRESS THIS ISSUE.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/4	2005	Complete	
Medical Community 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Public Awareness	Parental Responsibility	Periodically, there should be public notice to inform parents of their responsibility of supervising their children and the consequences of leaving them unattended. There should be seasonal public notification of the importance of adult supervision and water safety.	DSCYF DPH	DSCYF response: In process. The Attorney General's office in collaboration with the Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families and Department of Health and Social Services will draft the language of the notice.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	7/3	2003		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Additional means of communication needs to be developed to provide law enforcement with information regarding complaints received by DFS and to include victim services information in the loop.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place; In process. In an effort to improve services to children and families guidelines for and establish collaboration and communication, DSCYF, Delaware Police Dept's, and the Dept. of Justice created an MOU. The AIC is currently working on collaboration and communication, DSCYF, Delaware Police Dept's, and the Dept. of Justice created an MOU. The AIC is currently working on revising the MOU.	FIRT	Annual Report	6/25	2003		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	MOU	MOU Compliance	Review the Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Justice, the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, and the Delaware Police agencies for clarification of roles, and for the addition of the Children's Advocacy Center of Delaware, Inc. and the medical community.	DSCYF Law Enforcement DOJ CAC	DSCYF response: In place. In process. See above.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		

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Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	A lack of provider reports to case workers and a lack of coordination and communication between the agency and service providers were pointed out in the review.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Contracts with service agencies have reporting and communication requirements.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Review coordination and communication between Investigative Officials (police, medical examiner, social services)	DSCYF Medical Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: In place. In process. See above.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	6/23	2001		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	The Division must interact more regularly with law enforcement on related cases. In cases where a parent or caretaker has been charged with a crime as a result of the same act that resulted in DFS involvement, DFS must work more closely with law enforcement and prosecutors to monitor the progress of parallel criminal investigations. These criminal investigations can uncover critical facts regarding the family, or in some cases actually result in incarceration of the parent, which can have obvious consequences for the child.	DSCYF Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: In place. In process. See two items above.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	DFS and Delaware's law enforcement agencies should implement formal procedures to improve their collaboration in child abuse investigations. These procedures should provide for full sharing of information and evidence, and prompt notification of decisions.	DSCYF Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: In place. In process. See two items above.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998		
Multidisciplinary Coordination and Collaboration 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	MOU	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	DFS and Delaware's law enforcement agencies should be required to prepare a written action plan at the outset of each joint investigation describing each agency's short-term responsibilities.	DSCYF Law Enforcement	DSCYF response: In place. In process. See two items above.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Referral to NCCPD to review policies/protocols for interactions with families in distress who have multiple interactions with police so that proper referrals to DFS may be made when children in the residence are involved. Two issues to specifically review include: use of history and reporting to DFS.	Law Enforcement		CDNDSC	Case #1754	9/19	2008		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	At present, penalties for non-reporting, pursuant to 16 Del C. § 914, are as follows: "Whoever knowingly violates § 903 this title shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than 15 days, or both." At present, penalties for non-reporting, pursuant to 16 Del C. § 914, are as follows: "Whoever knowingly violates § 903 this title shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than 15 days, or both." Hospitals need to review their policy to ensure that it complies with the statute. This requirement should be posted for employees and it should be documented that they have received a copy of the statute.	Medical		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	CDNDSC staff shall send a letter to the specific hospital involved in this incident as well as all emergency departments, emergency clinics, and risk managers reminding them of the mandatory reporting statute.	CDNDSC Medical		CDNDSC	Case #1693	12/14	2007		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	Reports made by professionals should be given the highest degree of deference and accepted in all cases unless good cause exists for rejecting the report. Reporters should be contacted immediately by the investigation worker (16 Del. C. § 906(b) (13)) and provided with the outcome of the decision and/or the investigation. 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (16).	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS has established policy related to accepting reports from professionals. Investigation decisions are confidential and protected.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Training	CAN Reporting Protocol	CPAC should support the Abuse Intervention Committee in its current initiative to educate the medical community on mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect.	CPAC DOJ	DOJ Response: The Abuse Intervention Committee reports out to CPAC the progress that the committee's Medical Subcommittee has been making.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Training	CAN Reporting Protocol	Training regarding the reporting of abuse and neglect as required by 16 Del. C. §903 should be implemented. The CDNDSC shall request that the Abuse Intervention Committee review the current mandatory reported laws of this State and other states to ensure Delaware's statutes are adequately protecting children.	CDNDSC DOJ	DOJ Response: The Abuse Intervention Medical Subcommittee is currently working on this issue as it relates to medical professionals. A second AIC subcommittee, Mandatory Reporting, was formed to review DE's statute. Drafted recommendations to improve reporter accountability have been developed.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	CDNDSC will send a letter to the hospital (highlighting the emergency services and radiology departments) involved with this child informing them of the failure of the emergency room personnel to make a report of suspected child abuse on 12/23/05. This letter shall include prior letters and request that a response with an action plan be sent to the CDNDSC.	CDNDSC Medical		CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	The CDNDSC shall request that the Abuse Intervention Committee review the current mandatory reporter laws of this State and other states to ensure Delaware's statutes are adequately protecting children.	CDNDSC DOJ	DOJ Response: The AIC Mandatory Reporting subcommittee was formed to review DE's statute. Drafted recommendations to improve reporter accountability have been developed. These recommendations will be formally presented at the Joint Commission meeting on 10/12/07.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	6/2	2006		

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Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	DFS should establish a quality assurance process for reviewing rejected hotline reports given the repeated failures to adhere to established policies in this and other cases and the volume of reports that are rejected.	DSCYF	DSCYF Response: DFS review and response pending.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	6/2	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	DFS must ensure that employees are strictly following all policies and procedures during the hotline intake process, with particular attention to all risk factors, including family history, age of the child, emotional state of the caregiver and the status of the reporter with greater credibility assigned to professionals. The CDNDSC notes that this recommendation has been made previously on several occasions by this Commission and other review bodies.	DSCYF	DSCYF Response: DFS review and response pending.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	6/2	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	CAN Reporting Protocol	DFS should review compliance with current DFS policies regarding new allegations of abuse and/or neglect in a case already open for DFS investigations or treatment. It is once again recommended, that when new allegations of abuse and/or neglect are called in to the child abuse report line, that a new hotline report be written. This will ensure that all available history presented to DFS will be available to the future possible worker.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Policies are in place to make a report when new allegations of abuse and neglect are made in an open treatment case. Our quality assurance case review system is used to monitor compliance with this policy. DFS produces and reviews monthly hotline report data which includes new abuse and neglect reports on open cases.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	DFS should stop accepting written police bin reports in lieu of statutorily mandated oral reports. All reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are required to be made orally to DFS pursuant to Title 16 Del. C. § 904. The Memorandum of Understanding between DFS, Police, and the Attorney General's Office provides additional guidance to law enforcement officers on how to make a report of suspected child abuse and neglect.	DSCYF Law Enforcement DOJ	DSCYF response: DFS does not accept abuse and neglect reports via the police bin reports. These bin reports are used as collaborative information on open cases. Abuse and neglect reports are accepted orally or in person per Code. We agree the Law Enforcement MOU provides guidance to police reporting child abuse and neglect. DFS participates on the DOJ/Police MOU revision process.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Law Enforcement Agencies should make immediate notification to the Division of Family Services in domestic violence fatality cases where the parties have minor children.	Law Enforcement FIRT	FIRT Annual Report Action steps/Response- The Delaware State police officers make immediate notification to the Division of Family Services in domestic violence fatality cases where the parties have minor children. It has been the policy of New Castle County Police Department to immediately notify the Division of Family Services whenever minor children are involved in Domestic Violence cases, whether minor or fatal in nature. The City of Wilmington (Wilmington Police Dept), as per Directive 6.19 Section 1C4. (2003); Whenever a child is injured or put in danger as a result of a domestic violence complaint, it shall be the responsibility of the officer (s) investigating the complaint to contact the on-call worker at Division of Family Services immediately and advise them of the situation. It shall be documented in the officer (s) report, whether the on-call worker responded and what action was taken.	FIRT	Annual Report	7/2005	2005		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	High Risk Infant Protocol	High Risk Infant Protocol not followed	In conjunction with giving the highest degree of deference to reports made by professionals, including the Division of Public Health, the High Risk Infant Protocol should be reviewed, and all parties should make a renewed commitment to its use to ensure the safety of high risk newborns.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. The Division has met with the participating agencies of the High Risk Infant Protocol to discuss adherence issues and will continue to meet at least yearly.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	History, Use of	Investigation Protocol	DFS should take steps to ensure that hotline and investigative staff request complete information on all parents, parties, and members of the child's household, and that FACTS checks on those individuals are completed and the results clearly conveyed to others within the Division, as required by 16 Del. C. § 905(d).	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Policy requires FACTS history checks for family members. Information is documented in the record. Individual performance is managed through structured performance review process and, as needed, around particular events.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	MOU Compliance	WPD should review Title 16, Ch. 9 and the Memorandum of Understanding, to ensure compliance by all of its employees, including but not limited to using the proper domestic violence incident reports, and keeping DFS regularly apprised of the status and findings of its investigation. 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (4).	Law Enforcement		CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	Training regarding the reporting of abuse and neglect as required by 16 Del. C. § 911 (a) and (b) should be implemented, with an annual training schedule being developed and widely distributed to the broader child welfare community and the public. Wide publication of the child abuse report line to the public and child welfare professionals should occur immediately as required by 16 Del. C. § 911(c).	DSCYF DOJ DOE	DOE Response: This case dealt with an infant, but the recommendation can be applied throughout all systems. Education personnel do receive annual training, which is required by law; however, those who provide contracted services, volunteers and students are not included in the training. ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROVIDE AN ANNUAL, MANDATED TRAINING ON CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING. DOJ response: The AG's Abuse Intervention Committee has formed subcommittees to focus on 2 primary report sources: education and the medical community. DSCYF response: In place. DFS has a speaker's bureau, trains school teachers, and has memoranda of understanding with many agencies. We routinely teach at the police academies.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	CAN Reporting Protocol	The Wilmington Police Department, Family Court and the local hospitals should ensure that their employees are aware of the mandatory reporting laws for suspected child abuse and/or neglect and the penalties for failure to report. 16 Del. C. §§ 903 and 914. With respect to the Wilmington Police Department, they should also review and ensure employee compliance with the reporting requirements under the Memorandum of Understanding between Law Enforcement, the DSCYF and the Department of Justice ("MOU").	Law Enforcement Judiciary Medical DSCYF DOJ		CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	DFS should review its research on nationwide risk assessments and consider modifying or replacing its current structured decision-making tool at the hotline and during the investigation process. In the short term, protocols for acceptance of a case by the report line should be reviewed and improved to consider history. Specifically, a compilation of risk factors such as low birth weight, previous DFS history, HIV positive, drug positive at birth, fetal alcohol syndrome, criminal history etc., should trigger an automatic acceptance of a case. Such tools and protocols will help to standardize DFS responses to reports of child abuse and/or neglect.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. The agency was a leader amongst child welfare agencies in implementing a structured approach to safety assessment and safety planning. Our current decision-making tool considers such factors as previous DFS history, alcohol and drug abuse, criminal history and other danger-level elements. However, each factor alone does not warrant automatic acceptance as a report. (For example, there are many reasons why a baby may be low birth weight. Being HIV positive does not automatically mean the individual is a poor parent.) The tool is designed to assist staff in assessing the level of risk. However, no structured tool can replace experience and sound critical thinking and development regarding child welfare policy, procedure, and client-staff interaction.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	The Division of Public Health should document problems they encounter with clients and meet periodically with DFS to get clarification on what to report to the hotline and the best way to report concerns to DFS.	DSCYF DPH	DSCYF response: In place. DFS has two staff collocated with Child Development Watch. We have an MOU with DPH that specifies reporting requirements.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	Reports made by professionals should be given the highest degree of deference and accepted in all cases unless good cause exists for rejecting the report. Reporters should be contacted immediately by the investigation worker (16 Del. C. § 906(b) (13)) and provided with the outcome of the decision and/or the investigation. 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (16).	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Current policy states that "The Division of Family Services will give special consideration to information provided by individuals outside the family network especially from other professionals and from persons in regular contact with the child." 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (13)) requires that when a written report is made the reporter be contacted within 48 hours. DFS policy states the reporter shall be contacted within 24 hours. 16 Del. C. § 906(b) (16)) says if requested the reporter shall be given information about the disposition of the report at the conclusion of the investigation. We give the reporter information about the disposition of the report (accept/reject) within 24 hours. The disposition of the investigation is confidential information.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	DFS should automatically accept for investigation all hotline reports on a newborn when a parent has lost custody of previous children due to abuse and/or neglect even without a new allegation of abuse or neglect so as to give the new baby the same protections that the other children have received.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. DFS investigates reports of alleged abuse and neglect of children, or risk of abuse or neglect. Previous history with the agency would be considered in deciding whether to accept the referral for investigation.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	CAN Reporting Protocol	The Commission recommends that DFS review compliance with its current policy regarding new allegations of abuse and/or neglect in a case already opened for treatment or investigation. It is recommended that when new allegations of abuse and/or neglect are called in to the Child Abuse Report Line, that a Hotline Report be written. This will ensure that child safety is fully addressed	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Current policy requires a new report to be written regarding a new allegation of abuse or neglect. If the case is active in Investigation, the issues in the new report must be addressed. If the case is active in Treatment, the case will be assigned to an Investigation worker.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	4/19	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	CAN Reporting Protocol	Case reviews documented concerns regarding incidents occurring in open cases that should have been, but were not, processed as reports of abuse and/or neglect	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. This finding was based on one incident in one case. Policy and procedures are in place to investigate new incidents.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Assessment	Safety Assessment	Evidence of multiple reports, some with the same perpetrator and some reports for the same reasons, occurred without appropriate responses by the Department to ensure that safety of the children was documented in some cases	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Case history has been emphasized to be considered in assessment of risk. See previous and later related items	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Mandatory Reporting	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Report all cases of drowning to the DFS Child Abuse Report Line by police or first responders.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. The Memorandum of Understanding shared by Law Enforcement and DSCYF allows consideration of circumstances before reporting.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	6/22	2000		
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	CAN Reporting Protocol	The Division should implement procedures to ensure that reports of categorically different abuse in open cases go to the hot line.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. see earlier item. In addition, an objective investigation worker investigates all new reports, even on active treatment cases.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Hotline	Structured Decision-Making	The panel found that one of the most striking deficiencies in the Division's response to the allegations raised in this case was that abuse complaints by legally mandated abuse reporters appeared to be accorded no greater weight than those made by more involved parties who may have personal or even improper motivations	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Current policy states that "The Division of Family Services will give special consideration to information provided by individuals outside the family network especially from other professionals and from persons in regular contact with the child."	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Reporting and Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (2)	Training	CAN Education	Increase awareness by primary care and emergency room health care professionals of the physical signs of child abuse and neglect.	DSCYF DOJ Medical	DSCYF response: In place. The Division of Family Services collaborated with the publishers of the Medical Society Journal to devote one issue specific to child abuse. The agency also trained medical personnel on the signs of abuse and neglect. DOJ Response: The Abuse Intervention Medical Subcommittee is currently working on this issue as it relates to medical professionals. A second AIC subcommittee, Mandatory Reporting, was formed to review DE's statute. Drafted recommendations to improve reporter accountability have been developed.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	Shaken Baby Syndrome Education	CDNDSC supports the efforts of Bayhelath and Prevent Child Abuse Delaware as they improve the education of Shaken Baby Syndrome	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case #9-03-2008-00018	2/6	2009		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	Shaken Baby Syndrome Education	CDNDSC shall partner with DOE and other applicable state agencies to develop/expand a curriculum on caring for newborns regarding the dangers of shaken baby syndrome	CDNDSC		CDNDSC	Case #9-03-2008-00018	2/6	2009		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	CAN Reporting Protocol	The CPAC commission requests that the Medical Society members provide and attend training concerning issues of child abuse and neglect.	MSD	MSD: At the December 2007 meeting of the Society's Board of Trustees, the Board approved use of its communications to develop an editorial or assist in planning an education program to remind physicians of their duty to report on child abuse and neglect.	CPAC	Medical Society of Delaware letter	1/14	2008		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Shaken Baby Syndrome	Shaken Baby Syndrome Education	The Child Protection Accountability Commission's Training Subcommittee shall undertake the provision of routine training on Shaken Baby Syndrome to all partners in the child protection system.	CPAC		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	CAN Education	All CPAC members should make a renewed commitment to pool resources and training to ensure annual comprehensive, multi-disciplinary training on child abuse and/or neglect. Training should use the recommendations in this report and specifically focus on the various components of the child welfare system and how critical multi-disciplinary collaboration is to ensuring the safety of children. Immediate training issues shall include: a. Reporting of child abuse and/or neglect; b. Detecting child abuse and/or neglect; c. DFS hotline responses to reports of child abuse and/or neglect; d. Communication between Department of Justice, law enforcement, and DFS on the civil and criminal aspects of a case, and the inclusion of Family Court for communication regarding policies and procedures; e. Child protection and domestic violence; f. Importance of child protection history; and g. Investigative techniques to address cases where there is more than one suspected perpetrator.	DOJ DSCYF CPAC DOE	DOJ response: The National District Attorney's Association developed Finding Words, a curriculum on how to conduct a forensic interview of children. This course and protocol is considered best practice. In 2006, Delaware was certified by NDAA to teach this course. 4 sessions have been held thus far with over 120 professionals trained. Plans are underway to provide the course yearly. DSCYF response: DFS Division Director Co-Chairs and DFS staff participate in the CPAC training subcommittee. This subcommittee is actively developing multidisciplinary training as specified in the recommendation.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		

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Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	CAN Education	All CPAC members should make a renewed commitment to pooled resources and training to ensure annual comprehensive, multi-disciplinary training on child abuse and/or neglect. Training should use the recommendations in this report and specifically focus on the various components of the child welfare system and how critical multi-disciplinary collaboration is to ensuring the safety of children. Immediate training issues shall include: a. Reporting of child abuse and/or neglect; b. Detecting child abuse and/or neglect; c. DFS hotline responses to reports of child abuse and/or neglect; d. Communication between DOJ, law enforcement, and DFS on the civil and criminal aspects of a case, and the inclusion of Family Court for communication regarding policies and procedures; e. Child welfare and domestic violence; f. Importance of child welfare history; and g. Investigative techniques to address cases where there is more than one suspected perpetrator.	DOJ DSCYF CPAC DOE	DOE response: Schools provide mandatory training aimed at educators. We have not systematically provided training to our health personnel, i.e. school nurses and counselors, related to many of these issues. ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROVIDE AN ANNUAL, MANDATED TRAINING ON CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING. THE STATE HAS SPONSORED A CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE SCHOOL NURSING: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANUAL (REVISED 2005) NOW INCLUDES INFORMATION ON DOMESTICE VIOLENCE AND REFERRAL CONTACTS. DOJ response: The National District Attorney's Association developed Finding Words, a curriculum on how to conduct a forensic interview of children. This course and protocol is considered best practice. In 2006, Delaware was certified by NDAA to teach this course. 4 sessions have been held thus far with over 120 professionals trained. Plans are underway to provide the course yearly. DSCYF response: In place. Abuse Intervention Subcommittee of CPAC created to pool resources, identify trainings. Committee surveyed the community re: child abuse and neglect and provided priority training requested by responders (2005). Previously, committee sponsored conferences with child abuse and neglect themes.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	CAN Education	Expand education and training on child abuse, child neglect and domestic violence to health care providers.	DSCYF Medical	DSCYF response: In place. See above. The AG's Abuse Intervention Committee has formed subcommittees to focus on 2 primary report sources: education and the medical community.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Ensure compliance with 16 Del.C. Section 906 (b) (3) through training and supervision of all appropriate personnel in the child welfare community.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Multidisciplinary Training 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (4)	Training	CAN Education	DFS caseworkers and police officers should receive better training in child abuse investigations.	DSCYF Law Enforcement	DOJ response: The National District Attorney's Association developed Finding Words, a curriculum on how to conduct a forensic interview of children. This course and protocol is considered best practice. In 2006, Delaware was certified by NDAA to teach this course. 4 sessions have been held thus far with over 120 professionals trained. Plans are underway to provide the course yearly. DSCYF response: In place. In addition to improvement in training for all new staff, DFS has taken advantage of joint training opportunities.	CPAC	Tytyana Kennedy Independent Death Review	4/22	1998	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Assessment	History, Use of	Recommendation not yet approved by CDNDSC.			CDNDSC	Case #1380				
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	The Division of Family Services must fully analyze caretaker history and the corresponding risk factors when investigating cases of abuse and neglect.	DSCYF	DSCYF/DFS has an initiative to enhance the collection and synthesis of family and child history in its information system. Policy is clear that history is considered when identifying and addressing risk. Implementation of needed information technology changes is contingent upon availability of funds.	CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	CDNDSC remains in support of the on-going CPAC/CDNDSC multi-disciplinary use of history subcommittee. This subcommittee should continue to research a data management and retrieval system that would allow DFS and other partners to view history in a timeline or summary format.	DSCYF	DFS response: DFS chairs the subcommittee workgroup on history. The final report and recommendations are pending. DFS has drafted a History tool. (Final Outcome Pending)	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	3/2	2007		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Safety Assessment	CPAC is once again recommending that DFS evaluate its policies to clarify <i>how</i> history should be used by caseworkers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Historical information is emphasized in new worker and refresher training classes.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	History, Use of	DFS needs to establish a summary timeline within the DFS computer system. This summary timeline (similar to a court docket sheet) should be attached to a case when it is transferred from the hotline to the investigation worker and then on to treatment.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS chairs the subcommittee workgroup on history. The final report and recommendations are pending. DFS has drafted a History tool. (Final Outcome Pending)	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	Training	History, Use of	All DFS staff should be provided with continued instruction/training regarding appropriate use of history	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Historical information is emphasized in new worker and refresher training classes.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	

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Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Safety Assessment	Multidisciplinary use of child welfare history in decision-making should be a system-wide priority for all those entities involved in child protection. CDNDSC and CPAC should continue its work with their subcommittee developed to address this issue.	DSCYF CPAC CDNDSC Judiciary Law Enforcement Medical	DSCYF response: DFS is in agreement.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/6	2006		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	DFS should review current policy and practices regarding how case histories are reviewed and incorporated into decision making and develop a standardized protocol regarding how case histories are used.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS continues to emphasize family and individual history in making risk assessment decisions. Standardized protocols exist to calculate risk and assess safety. Case histories must be considered within the context of family dynamics and the risk assessment model. CDNDSC/CPAC Joint Commission chartered a Multi-disciplinary Use of History in Decision-Making work group in May 2006. Feedback from this work group will be informative for process improvements.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	DFS should create a data management and retrieval system that would allow DFS staff to view history in a timeline or summary format.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: DFS is in agreement. This recommendation would require fiscal resources to change the automated case management system. Program design for FACTS II is underway and includes improvements in data management to assist case managers. CDNDSC/CPAC Joint Commission chartered a Multi-disciplinary Use of History in Decision-Making work group in May 2006. Feedback from this group will be informative for process improvements.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	3/31	2006		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	DFS must once again re-evaluate the adequacy of its training regarding the use of history in making decisions on removal and placement of children. This case should be used in future trainings. Quality control measures should be used to ensure that history is being taken into consideration in all casework.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. DFS provides extensive training in using history while making case decisions: in new worker training and in focused refresher trainings (as recently as 2004 and- 2005). Workers receive training about DELJIS, FACTS and CYCIS. A historical search is to be conducted to determine if the family has been active in the Department/Division of Family Services in the past and to identify a pattern of child maltreatment or violence. Information collected from these sources will be used in screening and in assigning a response time, in assessing risk and for case planning. DFS accepts and investigates cases based on risk. Child risk assessments consider history as a factor in removal decisions. The Directed Case Conference (DCC) provides supervisors with standard questions to ask during routine case conferences. The DCC must be completed at least quarterly. Questions focus on on-going contact with the family, changes in household composition, safety planning, and progress on the case plan. Investigation staff assess for birth to age 3 developmental needs and the other CFSR well-being needs such as education and medical. Investigation assists with limited services such as food and clothing closets, emergency shelter, and protective day care. DFS	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Safety Assessment	DFS must evaluate its policies to clarify <i>how</i> history should be used by caseworkers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	DFS caseworkers should be trained that history, especially abuse history, does not depend upon charging decisions or legal classifications of conduct.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	The importance of history should be incorporated into multi-disciplinary child welfare training.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	DFS continues to operate an “incident based” belief system for removal of a child from his or her home. Documented patterns of abuse or neglect may warrant removal even in the absence of a single serious incident”.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Criminal History Review	Incorporate into the current system a flag for workers to check DELJIS as part of their case work. To the extent workers do not have DELJIS access, access must be expanded. It is disturbing to hear that treatment worker #2 did not know whether or not she even had access to DELJIS to check the history of their clients. DELJIS information is critical in making safety and treatment decisions regarding children.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Criminal History Review	Pursue development of policy and procedure that would enable appropriate and necessary utilization of Deljis and premise history by Division of Family Services' workers.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	The review indicated that case histories and current information were not always considered when assessing needs of the families and identifying services to address family issues	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001		
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Criminal History Review	DFS should have access to criminal information so they can review the criminal history of families under investigation, this is critical to their ability to prioritize and respond to complaints received.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above	FIRT	Annual Report	6/23	2001	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	Workers should be trained in the gathering of available information about families they are investigating or treating. Workers' training should clearly indicate what family information is available to workers and what information they should routinely obtain in the performance of their duties. Workers should also be trained to obtain all available information about families from other agencies and entities while investigating a case.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
Multidisciplinary Use of Child Welfare History in Decision-Making 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1) and (2)	History, Use of	Risk Assessment	The Division should require complete access to all information among the different Division offices in investigations. Staff should be mandated to retrieve information from all sources before determining how to proceed in a case. The important point here is that these employees did not believe that they were entitled to review the child care licensing records in depth and that, other than being aware of the existence of investigations and their disposition, there appears to have been little opportunity for staff to see a full overview of the case across components and time.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. See above.	CPAC	Bryan Martin Independent Death Review	3/17	1997		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Prosecution	SENTAC Guidelines	Although current guidelines have harsher penalties for crimes against children than crimes against adults, increasing those sanctions should be further enhanced by SENTAC	DOJ		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Caseload/Workload	CAN Specialization	Workload in the criminal justice system must be addressed. The Office of the Attorney General should consider developing child abuse specialization within the pool of Deputy Attorney General prosecutors.	DOJ		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Assessment	Intakes	The investigating law enforcement officer shall continue the current practice of scheduling an intake for any case concerning a child if the allegation involves: (a) any felony; (b) any sex offense; (c) the death of a child if a police investigation is being conducted, if the death is suspicious, or appears to have been caused by Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or suffocation; (d) any misdemeanor involving a child age 12 or younger if the child suffered any kind of physical injury that required any kind of medical treatment and if the injury was allegedly caused by an act of abuse or neglect committed by a parent, relative, or any temporary or permanent caregiver or custodian; or (e) Endangering the Welfare of a Child pursuant to 11 Del. C. § 1102(a)(1) involving a child age 12 or younger, regardless of whether the child was injured, if the child was exposed to a risk of injury or death. An intake should be done on cases that meet one or more of the criteria outlined above within five days of any arrest or before the case is cleared without an arrest. If possible, the investigating officer shall inform the DFS agency.	DOJ		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Victim Protection	No Contact Orders	If the offender is arrested, the investigating officer shall continue the current practice of requesting a no contact order with the victim or any child as per 11 Del. C. § 2108(a) & (b), as a specific condition of bail, or no contact during commitment, and/or any other conditions that may be necessary to protect the victim and any other members of the community.	Law Enforcement DOJ DSCYF		CPAC	Steven and Karen Green Near Death Report	6/12	2007		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Case Management	Tracking System	Implement a Department of Justice case tracking system to ensure that cases do not fall through the cracks when personnel are reassigned from their unit or charges are filed at different levels. This system should apply to both the civil and criminal Divisions of DOJ and be fully accessible by both.	DOJ	DOJ Response: The DOJ received FY 06 funding from the General Assembly to conduct an IT Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment and plan for development of a comprehensive case management system has been developed. Funding is being sought to develop and implement the designed system.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		

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Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	Information Sharing	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	Criminal case outcomes involving child victims or an open DFS case should be transmitted to DFS workers. This may require some type of liaison to assist in tracking such cases and facilitating communication between DOJ, DFS, law enforcement, Children’s Advocacy Center and Family Court.	DOJ DSCYF	DOJ Response: The DOJ IT group has been working to develop an automated notification system for partners since 1999. There have been unexpected delays and problems with this program. Victim Service staff at the DOJ provide manual updates on flagged cases. The DOJ received FY 06 funding from the General Assembly to conduct an IT Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment and plan for development of a comprehensive case management system has been developed. Funding is being sought to develop and the Criminal Division has received approval to create a Child Abuse and Neglect DAG position through the Byrne Grant. This position will be responsible for prosecuting all felony level child abuse cases in NCC and will be responsible for coordinating misdemeanor cases between the Criminal and Civil Divisions. A tracking system will be developed and will be made available to the Civil DAG’s. A request has been made for Deljis to create a required field for police officers to identify a case as being a child abuse or neglect case. This would be similar to how cases are identified as DV. DSCYF response: In place. If imminent risk, call the report line.	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005		
Office of the Attorney General 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (1)	MOU	Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration and Communication	DOJ should review 16 Del. C., Ch. 9, and the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding requiring multi-disciplinary collaboration between state agencies involved in child protection and apply those principles to the DOJ internally.	DOJ	DOJ response: Completed	CPAC	John Davis, Jr. Near Death Report	5/4	2005	Complete	
Well-Being - Adoption 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)											
Well-Being - Child Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)											
Well-Being - Education 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	GED Programming	DSCYF and DOE should work together to create flexible entrance standards for GED program participation. Many foster care youth score too low on the Locator Test to be accepted into a GED program. GED programs should be designed to support every individual's effort to obtain a basic educational certificate when a high school diploma is not feasible for them.	DSCYF DOE		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Education 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Case Management	Education	DFS should ensure that every youth in care who is 16 years or older has a viable education plan that will ensure they age out of foster care at age 18 (or by 19 with a Board extension) with either a high school diploma or a GED.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Education 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Training	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (DVCC) should meet with the Secretary of Education to discuss the critical role of schools in responding to children whose parents are in violent relationships. Plans should be made to provide in service training for teachers, possibly using DVCC Law Enforcement Training funds or collaborate with DFS.	DSCYF DOE DVCC	DSCYF response: In place. DSCYF currently fulfills its responsibility to provide annual in-service education to all teachers on child abuse. Information regarding domestic violence has been a component of that training and we will continue to collaborate with DVCC. DOE response: Schools provide mandatory training aimed at educators. We have not systematically provided training to our health personnel, i.e. school nurses and counselors, related to many of these issues. ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROVIDE AN ANNUAL, MANDATED TRAINING ON CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING. THE STATE HAS SPONSORED A CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE SCHOOL NURSING: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANUAL (REVISED 2005) NOW INCLUDES INFORMATION ON DOMESTICE VIOLENCE AND REFERRAL CONTACTS. Information for students and families relative to domestic violence is needed. Unaware of activities directed towards students/families relative to domestic violence.	FIRT	Annual Report				
Well-Being - Education 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Training	Domestic Violence	Information should be provided to schools to assist them in establishing policies for responding when students disclose that their parents are in a violent relationship.	DSCYF DOE	DOE response: See Response to recommendation #1 above.	FIRT	Annual Report			Complete	

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Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. §912(b)(5)	Permanency	Foster Care Resource Pool	In 69 percent of the applicable cases, reviewers determined that children experienced placement stability or that changes in placements were in their best interests. This percent is less than the 90 percent or higher required for a rating of Strength.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. §912(b)(5)	Service Array	Foster Care Resource Pool	Although the Statewide Assessment notes that the racial and ethnic representation of foster parents are proportionate to the representation of those children in the State's foster care population, a general finding of the CFSR was that there is an insufficient number of foster parents to meet the demand. In addition, current recruiting efforts are not sufficient to address this problem.	DSCYF		CFSR	CFSR Final Report	7	2007		
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Foster Care	Foster Care Resource Pool	It is recommended that the CPAC Foster Care Subcommittee meet with the DFS committee working in lack of foster home placements and make recommendations to CPAC for modifications and/or recommendations to the current foster care resource pool.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: CPAC FC subcommittee has been tabled. FC RFP resulted in additional FC resources. DFS has an active foster care marketing and recruitment committee that continually seeks additional foster care and adoption homes to meet the demand.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006	Complete	
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Foster Care	Foster Care Resource Pool	It is recommended that the CPAC Foster Care Subcommittee meet with the DFS committee working in lack of foster home placements and make recommendations to CPAC for modifications and/or recommendations to the current foster care resource pool.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: CPAC FC subcommittee has been tabled. FC RFP resulted in additional FC resources. DFS has an active foster care marketing and recruitment committee that continually seeks additional foster care and adoption homes to meet the demand.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	History, Use of	Out of State Guardians	At the next national meeting at which the compact agreement is discussed, representatives from Delaware should state the Delaware agencies have adopted this suggestion as best practice and recommend that other states in the compact do the same.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: This issue has been presented to the AAICPC Executive Board and is under discussion for adoption as a best practice in interstate work across the country.	CDNDSC	Final CAN Review	5/5	2006		
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	History, Use of	ICPC	Even though item 6a of regulation # 3 of the Interstate Compact regulations exist, if a Delaware State agency is involved in any way, that agency should assure that the receiving guardian is not listed on the child protection registry or any other relevant registry.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place; in process. This recommendation came from a review not involving placement in foster care. State concerns on the need to reform Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC) have been conveyed through the American Public Human Services Association, which convened the ICPC Task Force in July 2004 . ICPC is being reviewed and revised. Delaware is an active participant.	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review Final CAN Review	11/7/2003; 5/5/2006	2006/2003		
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	ICPC	Monitoring	Resources should be allocated for the interstate compact with respect to the juvenile justice system to better monitor children moving between jurisdictions.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Resources for the ICPC were secured through the budget process.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	6/24	2002	Complete	
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Assessment	Education	Educational information was generally not gathered for the in-home child protective service cases evaluated by one of the review teams unless education was singled out as a significant issue. Serious educational needs were not assessed or addressed in some of the cases evaluated.	DSCYF DOE	DSCYF response: In place. Educational needs are now assessed on every child residing in their own home through the use of the SENSS. DOE Response: In this case, school records were NOT gathered. The schools did not prevent or impede the review. SYSTEMS ARE IN PLACE FOR SCHOOLS TO SHARE RECORDS WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF THE LAW. SCHOOLS HAVE HISTORICALLY COMPLIED WITH REQUESTS FOR RECORDS INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEATH.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
Well-Being - Foster Care 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Information Sharing	Foster care	Cases showed that important issues for the foster family to know about, such as substance abuse, past sexual abuse and grief/loss issues, were not identified	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place – Prior to placement Safety Assessment implemented to ensure a child would be appropriate and safe in foster home with current mix of children. Foster parents are now seen within five days after child has been placed. Effective 8/04- Medical Transfer Instruction Sheet is completed and follows every child. Foster parent bi-annual survey measures adequacy of information received. Foster parent receives a placement packet upon placement of any child. Included in this packet is the child's level of care.	CFSR	2001	6/22	2001	Complete	
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Information Sharing	A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should be created and implemented to ensure an on-going exchange of information and training by DOL, DHSS, DOE and the Housing Authorities with DSCYF and contract agencies to ensure providers are fully aware of the resources available to this population through the agencies within those Departments.	DOL DHSS DOE Housing Authorities DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Service Provision	A MOU between DSCYF and DOC should be created that ensures Chafee eligible incarcerated youth receive Independent Living skills through DOC.	DSCYF DOC		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		

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Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Information Sharing	DSCYF should create a shared database that is accessible to all professionals involved with this population to support effective exchange of information. Currently, multiple professionals from DFS, Child Mental Health (CMH), Youth rehabilitative Services (YRS), and all of the Independent Living contract agencies may be involved with a young person, but there is no central, computerized way to <i>exchange</i> information between organizations. Modificatoin to the FACTS system would increase effective communication while reducing duplication and increasing accountability.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Information Sharing	Policy	DFS should ensure that changes in policy and practice are more formally communicated to Division employees. Informal modifications to existing procedures create communication breakdowns, that often have a negative effect on the youth.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Service Provision	DFS should make a greater effort for shared responsibility so that all organizations involved with a young person are responsible to render independent living skills to the youth with whom they work. In fact, many living skills are, arguably, more effectively taught by the foster parent or by group home staff where the person lives than by an Independent Living contracted employee. DCC feels that this would be a more efficient use of limited resources.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Training	Foster Care	DFS should develop a life skills training curriculum for foster parents, enabling them to teach life skills more effectively. This should be required training for foster parents who work with teens in foster care, thereby ensuring a shared responsibility for the youth's independent living training by all involved parties.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Permanency	Perserving Connections	DFS is commended for their efforts to ensure a STEPS meeting occurs for every young person in foster care when they turn 17 years of age. However, it is recommended greater efforts be made to ensure that every youth is matched with a permanent, supportive adult who has agreed to maintain a positive, lasting connection to assist the young person with their transition to adulthood. These adults should be someone other than their Independent Living provider; they can be family members, old coaches, former foster parents, or new mentors.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Case Management	Independent Living	DFS should ensure that every youth exiting care has their original birth certificate, social security card, educational transcripts, written medical health history, state-ID, current mental health evaluation and have checked the child's credit history to ensure no abuses have taken place that need to be resolved.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Family Service Planning	DFS should ensure that IL workers are included in all Service Plans and Service Plan Reviews prior to the youth emancipating. By ensuring everyone involved with the youth is included in the planning, no youth will exit care without a thorough knowledge of the resources available to assist with transition.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Multidisciplinary Collaboration	Information Sharing	In an effort to increase accountability and stream-line the provision of services, DFS should ensure that the youth's IL provider is informed of all court dates related to that youth.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Independent Living	DFS should seek the necessary funding to allow independent living services to begin at 14 years of age. Due to limits in funding, Delaware postpones this requirement until 16 years of age, which often provides an inadequate timeframe to prepare the youth.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Case Management	Independent Living	Prior to exiting care, DFS should ensure that akk yoiuth have a state-issued identification card. When possible, this should be done as early as age 16 to assist with efforts to obtain employment.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Housing	It is imperative that the preservation of existing housing units for former foster youth remain a top priority during these challenging economic times. We recommend that provisions are made to ensure that funding allocated to housing for foster care youth is protected. Expansion to meet the actual need should be examined when economic circumstances improve.	DSCYF DSHA		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Housing	All of Delaware's Housing Authorities should work together and with the Independent Living contracted agencies to seek federal funding to expand the availability of the statewide continuum of low-income housing options. The availability of housing opportunities that are supported with a strong case management component should be considered a necessity for youth ages 18-21 that age out of foster care.	DSHA IL Providers DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Housing	All of Delaware's Housing Authorities should follow Delaware State Housing Authority's example, allowing for more subsidized housing vouchers to be set aside for aging out youth.	DSHA		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		

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Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Policy	Housing	Efforts between DSCYF and Delaware's Housing Authorities, which will allow youth to register themselves on waiting lists for subsidized housing as young as 16 years of age, should be finalized.	DSHA DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Policy	Foster Care	DSCYF should modify Delacare regulation(s) so that foster youth may remain in the home of a supportive foster family upon turning 18 years of age. The existing rule prohibits non-related adults from living in an active foster home if other minor foster children remain in the home.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Scholarships	Efforts should be made to increase the allocation to the Ivyane Davis Memorial Scholarship.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Employment	DFS and DOL should work together to seek funding to develop a job coaching program for the youth who go directly into the job market rather than continuing their education or training. Because of their limited options, efforts should be made to ensure that youth with juvenile criminal records are eligible for these programs	DSCYF DOL		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Employment	Partnerships between DSCYF, DOL and businesses should be established to develop job shadowing and training opportunities specifically for this population.	DSCYF DOL		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Employment	DFS should ensure that all 17 year old foster youth participate in an employment preparation program so that they exit care with at least basic "soft" employment skills. Young adults should not be allowed to emancipate from their care without this preparation.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Health Care	DHSS should extend full Medicaid benefits for this population until age 21 without interruption.	DHSS		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Transportation	DSCYF and the Department of Transportation should work together to reduce public transportation fares for this population.	DSCYF DOT		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Health Care	DFS should work with DHSS to develop and implement a family planning curriculum that addresses the unique needs of this population. This program should be provided to youth in care as young as 14 years of age.	DSCYF DHSS		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Independent Living 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Service Array	Health Care	DFS should supplement generic sexual education provided by schools to ensure prior to exiting care, each youth has the understanding and knowledge to make good choices after exiting care.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Mental Health Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Mental Health Services	Assessment	DFS should ensure that every youth has a mental health evaluation (with Axis 1-4 diagnosis) completed during their 17th year.	DSCYF		Delaware Children's Campaign	Aging Out of Foster Care in Delaware: Recommendations from the Delaware Children's Campaign	7	2009		
Well-Being - Mental Health Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Mental Health Services	Service Array	If the Victim Crimes Compensation Board does not currently do so, it is recommended that they provide funding for counseling services for children of perpetrators in domestic violence homicide cases	FIRT VCCB	FIRT Annual Report Action Steps/Response: As contained in <u>Title II Chapter 90 § 9020</u> of the Delaware Code; (a) The costs of psychological assessment done for the purposes of evaluating the mental health needs of a child victim may be paid from the Victim's Compensation Fund and (b) The costs of short term counseling, as defined by the Board, for the purposes of meeting the mental health needs of a child victim may be paid for the Victim's Compensation Fund.	FIRT	Annual Report	7/2005	2005	Complete	

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Well-Being - Mental Health Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Mental Health Services	Service Array	OCA should monitor the provision of mental health evaluation and treatment services for child witnesses to homicide and suicide.	DOJ DSCYF OCA	DOJ Response: This recommendation does not appropriately fall under the statutory mandate for OCA but is appropriate for CPAC. Federal and State laws re: confidentiality may prevent this monitoring from occurring on an individual case basis. Mental health services are generally voluntary not mandatory and families can arrange for services privately and may not have an interest in ongoing government involvement. DSCYF response: In place. DCMHS Crisis Intervention Service is available for youth/families experiencing a mental health crisis. In addition, DCMHS is providing training for the City of Wilmington's Police Department on the crisis intervention service; and we've secured a competitive grant to help deliver services to children who have witnessed violence and/or who have been traumatized by exposure to violence.	FIRT	Annual Report	2003	2003		
Well-Being - Mental Health Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Mental Health Services	Service Provision	Establish a mechanism to implement Child Mental Health Services upon discharge from Ferris; that would also address continuity in care for mental health needs for children discharged from Ferris.	DSCYF DOE	DSCYF response: In place. As part of the Department's long-range strategy, mental health services for youth in YRS residential services are now administered by sister Division DCMHS to further integrate services and enhance mental health services for youth in DYRS. Discharge plans for youth with mental health issues who are to be released from Ferris will include community-based services for mental health treatment wherever appropriate. DOE response: This recommendation could impact schools if the child is transferring from Ferris to a public school. Unaware of any activity relative to this.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	2002	2002	Complete	
Well-Being - Rehabilitation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Assessment	Risk Assessment	Re-evaluation of risk assessment system to be developed for the Children's Department to reliably inform case managers of percent of risk when case is transferred within the Juvenile probationary system.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. DCMHS and DYRS collaborated to review instruments and implementation processes. Currently in use are the SENSS (departmental risk assessment tool), MAYSI and the PESQ (both are used broadly across the nation with the juvenile justice population). As well as the RAI. These in addition to the ERS and the CAS reviews as needed. Implementation review continues.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	2002	2002	Complete	
Well-Being - Rehabilitation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Firearms	Safety Planning	DSCYF staff should discuss dangers of firearms and other risk factors in the home that can affect safety of a child.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. High risk juveniles are required to participate in Gun and Violence awareness initiatives in partnership with the US attorney's office, DOC and others. DYRS is seeking appropriate literature to share with youth in detention and/or at initial intake for probation.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	2002	2002		
Well-Being - Rehabilitation 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Mental Health Services	Service Provision	Have children who are going back into school from legal trouble assigned a counselor (mentor) such as an Intervention Specialist	DSCYF DOE	DSCYF response: In place. DOE is working with the Children's Department to provide "wrap around services", i.e. Behavioral Support Services, to children who have been involved with Foster Care or any Delaware Mental Health Services.	CDNDSC	Annual Report	2000	2000		
Well-Being - Substance Abuse 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	AOD	Case Management	DFS should not close cases until substance abuse allegations are ruled out. If the family is uncooperative regarding an evaluation or treatment, then a treatment review team should be enlisted to assist the worker/supervisor in making the decision to open or close the case.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: Supervisory and DAG consultation is available for making decisions on uncooperative families.	CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Well-Being - Substance Abuse 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	AOD	AOD Assessment	Completion of evaluations before returning a child to home. In situations like Dejah Foraker's where a child's safety is jeopardized by the substance-influenced behavior of the child's caretaker and a substance abuse evaluation is therefore ordered, the evaluation in question should be completed and analyzed before the child is returned to the caretaker. The Division's failure to follow this seemingly self-evident procedure in Dejah's case, and its failure to remedy the problem by leaving Dejah in Ms. Foraker's home even after Ms. Foraker failed to go to her evaluation, was the most egregious breakdown in this case. If DFS needs to obtain the capacity to perform in-house substance abuse evaluations in order to comply with this recommendation, it should do so.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. Substance abuse liaisons are collocated in regional offices and offer support services for obtaining evaluations and referrals to treatment programs. Revised child safety model requires a thorough safety evaluation to be completed prior to the return of the child. In situations where parental substance abuse is known, policy requires substance abuse evaluations to be completed prior to the return home of a child and if the parent is in treatment, a favorable report from the treatment agency as well as a significant time in recovery. DFS has a MOU with the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health which provides monthly progress reports.	CPAC	Dejah Foraker Independent Death Review	1/8	1999	Complete	
Well-Being - Victim Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Domestic Violence	Safety Planning	The DVCC should develop a safety plan with information specific to what children need to know, like when to call 911.	DVCC	DVCC response: The DVCC and other agencies have developed public awareness materials about the impact of domestic violence on children.	FIRT		9/2007	2007	Complete	

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Well-Being - Victim Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Domestic Violence	History, Use of	If domestic violence is an issue, DFS should retrieve the Family Court records through the DFS liaison or by some other method. By accessing police reports, PFA petitions and other documents, the worker is able to obtain more accurate information about the extent of the violence without placing the victim at risk.	DSCYF		CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Well-Being - Victim Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Domestic Violence	Lack of Cooperation	There are an insufficient number of community resources to provide to non-compliant families. DSCYF must explore more appropriate funding of community resources for early intervention and prevention of child abuse and/or neglect.	DSCYF		CPAC	Oliver Ford Near Death Report	10/12	2006		
Well-Being - Victim Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Domestic Violence	Risk Assessment	The CDRC is also interested in exploring collaboration with the DVCC in reviewing child abuse deaths and promulgating system change when the child's death was not the direct result of domestic violence, but a significant domestic violence component was present in the family.	CDNDSC	CDNDSC Annual Report: Dialogue between the DVCC and CDNDSC will need to occur once staff is hired by the CDNDSC .	CDNDSC	Expedited CAN Review	10/24	2002		
Well-Being - Victim Services 16 Del.C. § 912 (b) (5)	Domestic Violence	Safety Planning	There is a need for increased services for children living in violent homes. Children should be made aware that there are people they can talk to about the abuse they are witnessing in their homes and that they are not the only ones living with that problem.	DSCYF	DSCYF response: In place. In January 2001, a new interagency Children and DV work group was created to develop recommendations for meeting the needs of children in violent homes.	FIRT	Annual Report	6/23	2001		